ture of a public measure. It is true, neither

agitation, those who opposed Congressional

protection of slavery in the Territories did so

that, to enable Congress to exercise power over

the local question of slavery in the Territories.

the Constitution of the United States must be

amended for the purpose; and nobody then

Gen. Palmer has decided that refugees on

he north side of the Ohio can return to their

mes, provided they have the means to pay

speech he said-

OTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

## AGENTS.

J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins-

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865.

interest of the Confederacy, are heartily ing the result which the war has proation with the Federal Government and snarling and whining over what be changed, like wise men they are in of making the most out of what is left ccepting actual facts and doing the best al, and statesmanlike. It is acting like In illustration of what we say, we give a sion paper that fed the people of its eve come to grief. The editor has at last and he sees things now as they are. What everies and Arabian Nights' enterts five years ago! What a pity they and the Union editors of Georgia the South generally reiterated to themwhich they could not gainsay, but which, dess, they ignored! That paper of the

the contracts to be executed beforen's Bureau, which engages to en oes on to say: "We are far from desiring judge this scheme. We wish it abunlarly has a deep interest in its success. begs most earnestly" to call the attention "intelligent and patriotic minds" to the ject, declaring it worthy of the "best efforts the best intellects." "Begs" from an old se sion editor, who used to stigmatize us and other Union men of the South as "submis ists," is good, interesting, charming. What a

he same paper followed up the subject or 23d, from which we quote as follows: will be the wi-est policy to at once prepare the great change in our social system which seems inevitable. The change has already a made by many, and, some have testified to with the hanniest results recorded.

The serious question has always been, how is every to be dispensed with? Through Provi-natial interference, this question has been set-ed at last, and it only remains for us to submit

We are gratified you intend to discuss facts

prejudice." To unanswerable arguments, indeniable facts, to the hardest, sternest sort nce was "submissionist"-which they n, which was overwhelming, perfectly with-

me subject and discusses it at consideralength, opening thus:

at? But the old fogies here in Kentucky, the mi, balf-and-half secessionists, won't accept ever is inevitable" at all. They'll die ast idea of "submitting" to them-not they. at the fiat of omnipotence or of Sherman's cress, or the "march of events," which they ke great pleasure in ridiculing. Fie upon em all, say they! They are going to stop that narch, "or perish in the attempt."

There are some of this same kind of people

r whilom secession cotemporary of Macon Telegraph for his inconsistency, quoting his wn articles against him, and so on and so nd profit. Having seen sights and heard d unstop the ears of some of his friends in

ave done no discredit to a Union editor of 860. Just listen to him: The only difference between us is that you ropose to mope and groan over them, while we are in favor of bestirring ourselves to desie and apply all the mitigating and remedial gencies the case admits of. You give us long to milies about the Constitutional impossibility immediate emancipation, and in so doing re simply trying to practice a delusion upon ourselves, which we are unwilling to try pon the public. We tell you slavery is already gone, Constitution or no Constitution. The death sentence has already been ronounced, and final execution is only a question of a few days or hours; while, under such

eady gone," he tells the planters at once to dning and wringing their hands over what is nore paragraph, and commend it to sundry Now, these are the great questions we should

upon their solution hangs the question of beggary or comfort, prosperity or ruln, for the State of Georgia, and for yourselves and ourselves. Telk about "Yankees." It is time we were all Yankees, if by the term is meant a shrewd, energetic, and indomitable encounter with difficulties. Tell us about being "Abolitionists!" We are all abolitionists by force of events—by the stern logic of war.

Dismiss, then, all ye people, these sulky bickerings. Bury the dead past, and begin to address yourselves to facts as you find them, or as they find you. The man who wastes his time in moping and complaints, and sending us letters of invectives and fault-finding, is bent only upon illustrating the sagacity of the preacher when he said, "Bray a fool in a mortar, and he will never be wise." If a man were sentenced to lose his leg, would he refuse the assistance of a surgeon or an artificial limb because he thought the penalty undeserved or its infliction unwise? That would be the course of those who are now wasting their breath and their ink in lamentations, arguments, and protests: but true wisdom tells are left and their inks. who are now wasting their breath and pro-ink in lamentations, arguments, and pro-tests; but true wisdom tells us, let not the loes disable you and prove your ruin. Accept the inevitable fiat of the powers that be, and co operate with the Government to remedy the mischief as much as possible. Come one, come all, to this work. Now our politics will have some marrow in them. Now our future

One of the saddest consequences of the the house is empty, and the father and mother. speed" and "good-by," do not linger about the ate, do not stand by the window or the doortone to extend a welcome now. They sleep in he grave-yard on the hill-side, or are unknown one, and no word left behind to tell where they ve sought new homes. The story of refugees from the South is still familiar to our readers, for within the past two years thousands of se unfortunates have passed through Louishio river. They are scattered throughout the States, many of them residing in secluded Northern villages in destitute c'renm-stances, if not in positive want. They are wideated from the scenes of there happier days and from their dearest friends, and they Il and struggle with the hard fortunes of the orld-hearts lonely and cheerless. Friends who would restore them to pleasant homes earch in vain for them. As a general thing, it s useless to advertise, for the leading dailies but seldom find their way to the secluded villages, and obscure country homes. The only way to reach a majority of the cases is through some ter locality for such an organization could be We have many gentlemen, and even ladies.

a the midst of us who would regard it a labor of love to discharge the duties of an undertaking of the kind. With a little thought some ystematic plan of proceeding could be adopted and carried into effect with but little trouble and at a slight expense. Printed circulars could be mailed to all of the postoffices in the country, making known to all concerned the object of the organization. In return they would receive the names, present residences, and former homes of all of the unfortunate outhern people scattered throughout the families. The plan is feasible, and an untold amount of good might be accomplished by it will not some of our Christian and enterprise. Country, rally enthusiastically around the president, hold up and strengthen his strong acter, then, most assuredly, the Constitution arms, and show him that they appreciate the may be likewise amended so as to prohibit the

rmation concerning the progress which the new government of that country is making and industrial situation of the country. One of the more immediate purposes under consideration plete system of internal communications, which ward to the capital with all possible energy. Between 800 and 1,000 laborers for that road

alone are said to be now on their way from that those armies will be swelled enormously Europe. The writer says:

The great question of foreign immigration has been taken up by a society here, under the Presidency of Senor Fonseca. They hold their meetings at the rooms of the Geographical and Statistical Society of Mexico; and they are in intimate relations, I believe, with the "American Emigration Company of Mexico," represented here by a certain Mr. Bernard Caulifield, to which the Emperor has just granted, by a decree, dated April 27, very important concessions. Mr. Caulifield is at present in this city. having Mr. Caulfield is at present in this city, having eturned a few weeks since from Mexico, whithhe went last winter as the avant courier of he company alluded to. He states that all the

lished; but of any details of the enterprise with which he is connected we are not informed. It is the grant of an extensive and valuable tract of

In connection with this immigration moveprepare a kind of "Castle Garden" in that port for the reception of immigrants, where hey may be cared for and sent on their way rejoicing. The number received during the month of March was a little over five hundred. migrant trains are also running on the Vera Cruz road, and the Emperor is making arrangements at Orizava to facilitate settlements in that egion for newly arrived emigrants.

The political prefect of Zacatecas, likewise s organizing an immigration into that rich de artment, and the same thing is to be done at once in the Pacific departments.

The postoffice system has also been taken in and energetically. A complete postal map of the empire is at present drawing up, under the unpervision of Senor Ganayalde; and for the first line in the history of Mexico we have a city postoffice, with two deliveries per day, in the worlded

report the discovery of veins of coal equal to the best English. This is good news if true, and

GOVERNOR BRAMLETTE .- His Excellency Governor Thomas E. Bramlette was in this city yesdress the people in various portions of the State. Several days ago he spoke to a large audience at Lebanon, in behalf of the Constitutional Amendment. He will speak at Lexington shorty, and also in this city. Governor Bramlette presents a subject with great clearness and bility, and his speeches will exert a powerful nfluence throughout the State. He can appear on the stump during only a brief respite om official labor, but we hope that he will endeavor, in that short time, to answer as many alls upon him as possible. The people every

The state of nervousness which just nov troubles the Imperial grannies in Europe i "It is not the first time that America has revo from helping Washington to defeat England, only to cut off their own King's head. Germa German emigrants have filled Austria and Prussia with the spirit of Trans-Atlantic democracy

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1865.

are gratified to learn, as we do by a despatch in another column, that the President will in all probability appoint Judge Sharkey of Missis sippi Provisional Governor of that State. Judge Sharkey is an able man and a true man. He battled for the Union and the Constitution all through the memorable struggle of 1860 amid obloquy of the most virulent description. Some of the disunion sheets of that State went to such look out for their negroes when Sharkey was passing to and fro in advocacy of the Union cause; vet he had been Chief Judge of the Supreme Court and was himself a slave-holder at the time. Such was the shameless ferocity of Judge Sharkey was of course obliged, like

ultitudes of other good and true men, to suc-

cumb for the time being to the nurricane of

State in common with the other States of the South. But he never ceased to regret the terrible necessity that compelled such submission. We are rejoiced that the administration is taking practical and sensible views of the great work of reorganizing loyal Legislatures in the South, and of appointing Southern men to r years' war that has just been brought to a carry it out, men who understand Southern close, is the destruction of the social system in society, and know what the exigencies of the the Southern States. Ties have been rent times and of the occasion require, who will asunder, and friends and relatives separated command the confidence of the people and inwidely from each other. Peace has again | telligently labor with a will to evoke order out smiled upon the land, the clang and shouts of of the terrible state of chaos that now exists. battle are heard no more, lines of communica- It is a herculean task and demands the highest ion are being re-established, and the Southern | wisdom, great familiarity with public affairs, soldiers, laying aside their suits of gray, are re- discretion, judgment, impartiality, and un law of the nation, and in the exercise of thi arning to their old homes-homes that were | bending integrity in those undertaking it, and right and beautiful four years ago, but now who know how from sad experience to sympaindered desolate by the rude hand of war. thize with the afflicted people among whom adness reigns on nearly every side. Too often their lot has been cast. No mere strangers, however high their characters, are qualified for the wife and sister who bade the soldier "God such a role. It is utterly impossible in the na- from which we cannot justly apprehend any in ture of things. This the President evidently feels. His acts prove it, and if he pursue the way, or gather around the dear familiar hearth- course he is now taking-of which there is no reason to doubt, so far as we know-he will command not only the support of all moderate. wanderers in a strange land. Old friends, too, are fair minded men in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution, by virtue of which our accounts of the constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution, by virtue of which our accounts of the constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution, by virtue of which our accounts of the constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North, but the respect, in the Constitution in the North love, and gratitude of the great mass of the Southern people, including not a few who have been secessionists. They will thus give an enthusiastic support to his administration, the good effects of which we shall soon see springville, and all trace lost of them north of the ing up everywhere like magic throughout the Federal power, and it was freely conceded that ength and breadth of the Southern States. We frankly confess that when President Johnson succeeded to power we were not without to the Constitution ratified by the Legislature the most anxious forebodings as to the course

he might pursue; and we as frankly now con- bellion, to restore peace and Union, in 1861, th fess that day by day these forebodings have | Congress of the United States proposed to the b.en gradually disappearing before the sterling practical common sense and enlightened wir-should guarantee the institution of slaver dom which his course is steadily evolving; and where it existed. Had three fourths of th we greatly mistake if this is not to-day the real | Legislatures of the States, regardless of the conviction of an overwhelming majority of the other fourth, ratified that amendment, it would American people. It begins to be pretty evi- now be a part of the supreme law of the land dent that he is not going to be a tool in the anything in the Constitution of any State ' hands of any malignant, hide-bound faction that, the contrary notwithstanding." The whol organized effort at a suitable locality. No bet- under the imposing names of justice, freedom, Kentucky Congressional Delegation, headed b and security, would again deluge the land in the lamented Crittenden, voted for that amer blood or involve it in a strite whose end no man | ment. Each one of that delegation, we b Under the humane and enlightened policy the no power whatever over slavery in the State President is developing, the Southern masses | and, in supporting the amendment, they di

will at once and generally accept the basis of freedom and cordially co-operate with the Gov- for the mere proposal of the amendment 1 ernment in making the most of it, in doing the best that can be done under the circumstances for both whites and blacks. There will be a few sour madcaps of course South as well as North who will continue to play upon their one-stringed instrument, and presented to be acted upon by the States then Let them enjoy the pleasure of doing so, but let

North. By this mode of proceeding a record could be obtained in a few weeks that ultiand be obtained in a few weeks that ultistely would result in the reuniting of many throughout every portion of our common the Federal Constitution so as to guarantee ing citizens turn their serious attention to the enlightened wisdom of his policy. Let them institution forever. The same fundamental do this and we shall soon behold through all principle is involved in both cases. In 1860 deceitful repose, not a solitude misnamed peace, City of Mexico, May 10th, says the Chicago Republican, gives some interesting items of incountry since the days of Monroe, a new Union | tect was co-equal with the power to prohibit, and springing from the profoundest depths of the that no power whatever was possessed by Con-

its mighty chords. That is the kind of Union we want.

s one of the first needs of that distracted coun- The London Standard affords an edifying iliusstration of British knowledge of the United direction; and it is a curious fact that while not | States in a late article. After mentioning the ore than forty kilometers of railway had been surrender of the Confederates east of the Misuilt in all Mexico down to 1862, one hundred sissippi, it goes on to say that the camps of and ten additional kilometers have been built Kirby Smith and Magruder west of it will now ince the French arrived there, two years ago. be the rallying points of "every male South-The railway from Yera Cruz is to be pushed for- erner who still desires to do battle for the country for which the majority of Southerners will willingly sacrifice their all;" and it thinks by emigration across the Mississippi, enabling them to make a prolonged and desperate

up-in opposition to the United States authorities-elastic and defiant as ever; and that the military contest, suspended for a moment, will be succeeded by a new struggle as bitter as the other. Then it gives this enlightened opinion of the resources of the United States, and how near they have come to complete exhaustion: What preparations, meanwhile, is the North making for the new war in which it will now have to engage—a war which will demand all its energies, and tax still further the re-sources which have already been drained to a point which borders closely upon absolute ex-heustion and collapse?

We suggest that the services of this wellosted and live British editor be at once secured by the opponents of the Constitutional Amend-

ment should begin to exert themselves industriously throughout the State. We only need thorougher organization and a free discussion of the measure in every county to carry the party measure. It involves the future peace and prosperity not of Kentucky alone but of inconveniences and the heavy losses which now the whole nation; nor should old party ties attend them will rapidly lead to a new and bethave anything to do with a man's opinions or actions on the subject. While we are discussing the policy of emancipation, slavery is dying in the midst of us rapidly and effectually. Let us prepare to bury its dead body forever. The popular voice of Kentucky should proclaim its mise on the seventh of August next, and such labor which is to supplant that of we are confident will be the case if the friends

REPORTED DEATH OF GUERILLAS. - It is re- ical character of the people. We would, thererted that the two notorious guerillas Theo- fore, repeat to the whole South what Governor dore and Wirt Goulden, who have been operat- Pierpont has so forcibly said to Virginia: Let ing along the Lebanon Branch Railroad, have | the tarmers who own large tracts of land go to me to a violent death. It is stated that one day last week they became engaged in a quarrel | what they can spare. It will bring certain with their outlaw companions over the division | presperity. A new and grand impetus will in of the spoils of numerous robberies, which resulted in a bloody affray. The younger brother, the Southern States, and the process of devel-Wirt Goulden, was first fired upon and killed. Theodore then attempted to make his escape by running, and was shot, and, it is said, mor- aging view of their future welfare, and, forget-PRISONERS OF WAR .- The Nashville train last

of the living present, that they may realize enduring prosperity and happiness. ight brought up thirty-seven prisoners of war, remnant of those wounded in the battles in Tennessee last winter, making the number now nundred and twenty-seven, nearly all of whom their passage South. Transportation will not will be released and sent home this week, upon be furnished. The order is made to apply to taking the oath of allegiance. The War Dedeserters from the rebel armies, and persons artment has issued orders for the discharge of sent north of the river to remain during the all prisoners of war below the rank of Major,

the killed a member of the 12th Wisconsin, in fersonville a few months ago, and who was ound guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for life, escaped from Barracks No. 1 yesterday ers and ham: and as he won't have any master The detectives were placed on his track, but had to feed him whether he works or not, it will be not succeeded in capturing him up to a late

BREVET APPOINTMENT .- We are pleased to The opponents of the Constitutional earn that Major Asa Holt, jr. Paymaster, U. S. endment in Kentucky object that it is a , who has been on constant duty at the post sure of Federal interference with an instiof Nashville since its capture, has been appointtution which is entirely local in its character. ed by the President Lieutenant-Colonel of Voland which the States alone, where the institu ers by brevet. By his courteous manners, tion exists, have the right to control. This obliging disposition, and faithful performance construction of the amendment is now the of duty Major Holt has won the regard and es ground of daily and strenuous appeals to the teem of all who have the pleasure of his acpular idea of State sovereignty over domestic quaintance, and the Government could not ate concerns. But a more radical misinterretation than this was never made of the real

n principle or fact, that the proposal of the endment, by Congress, to the States, for rat-IMPORTANT STATISTICS .- From the census of ification or rejection by them, is Congressional 1860, and the Kentucky Auditor's Report for erference with slavery in the States. Con-1864, we have compiled the figures showing the gress has simply submitted a proposition in acpopulation, white and black, of this State. cordance with the terms of the Federal Consti-These figures are exceedingly valuable just now, tution, the proposition itself having no validity as they are full of philosophy on the slavery except through the separate, independent acquestion in Kentucky. We intend in a future tion of the respective States. Had Conarticle to arrange the figures with refrence to gress, instead of proposing an amendthe respective Congressional Districts, and draw passion and fanaticism which swept over his ment to the Constitution, enacted a law from them some useful instruction for our peodirectly affecting the existence of slavery in the ple, showing the relation now sustained be-States, there would have been Federal intertween the slavery interest of Kentuck; and the ference with a local institution. As it is, howfree white population of the State, who are not ever, the whole action contemplated on the nor have been slave owners: subject is left to the respective States to be done by them separately and freely; and the conseuence is that the present proposition to amen

1	quence is that the present proposition to amend	Adair	1,602	316
1	the Federal Constitution is nothing more nor	Allen	1,522	283
1	less than a proposition that the States them-	Ballard	1,718 4,078	255 697
-			2,500	374
-	selves shall prohibit slavery forever.	Boone. 9,403 Bourbon 7,793 Boyd. 5,871	1.745	430 897
	According to the distribution of power in ou	Boyd	6,767 158	51
-	Republican system the Legislatures of three-	Boyle	3 279 750	487 175
1	fourths of the States, when acting together, em-	Breathitt. 4,765 Breckinridge	190	46
1	body the national will, and are therefore capa-		2,340 1,458	420
1	ble of modifying or amending the fundamental	Butler 7,132	770	179
-	law of the nation, and in the exercise of this	Butler 7,132 Caldwell 6,873 Calloway 8,469 Campbell 20,705 Carroll 5,491 Carter 8,120	2,406 1,492	391
1	great power, the Legislatures of three-fourths of	Campbell20,705	116	218
1	the States have already incorporated several		1,045	34
4	amendments into the Federal Constitution since	Casey	666	142
1	the establishment of the instrument itself. This	Christian	9,951 4,762	973
1	power our fathers intrusted to judicious hands,	Cley 6.041	349	66
1		Clinton 5,503 Crittenden 7,838 Cumberland 5,874	258 939	206
	from which we cannot justly apprehend any in-	Cumberland	$\frac{1,413}{3,515}$	234
1	jury to the Republic.	Daviess	273	134
4	When the South was being precipitated into	Estill 6,363 Fayette	507 10,015	1,19
1	rebellion from a sense of imaginary evils, the	FREIIII F	2,018	400
	strongest argument then used by Union men	F10Vd	3.384	56
1	was that the power to amend, so clearly defined	Franklin	1,078	18
1	in the Constitution, by virtue of which our ad-	Gallstin 4.334	7(8 3,5†8	16
	mirable Government was self-remedial, removed	Garrard	696	15
	every tangible reason for rebellion against the	Graves	2,845 351	11
4	Government itself. Then it was that the seces-	Gray son	2 372	36
	sionists demanded that certain local interests in	Greenup. 8,359 Hancck. 5,382 Hardin. 12,626	363 818	20
	the States should be more amply protected by	Hardin	2,530	51
		Harlan	3,289	62
	Federal power, and it was freely conceded that	Hart	13.95	34
	such protection further than was already en-	Henderson,	5,767 3,911	70 59
	joyed could be secured only by an amendment	Hickman 5,739	1.249	19
	to the Constitution ratified by the Legislatures	Hepkins	2,009	48
	of three-fourths of the States. To stay the re-	Jackson	10,304	1,53
	bellion, to restore peace and Union, in 1861, the	Jessamine	3,698	54
	Congress of the United States proposed to the	Kenton24,815	567	21
	States a Constitutional Amendment, which	Knox	489 900	24
	should guarantee the institution of slavery	Larue 5,987 Laurel 5,301	186	4
	where it existed. Had three fourths of the	Lawrence	146 108	2
	Legislatures of the States, regardless of the	Lewis.     8,114       Lincoln     7,059       Livingston     5,955       Logan     19,295	230 3,430	7 50
	other fourth, ratified that amendment, it would	Livingston 5,955	1,222	21
	now be a part of the supreme law of the land,	Logan	6,356	. 16
	anything in the Constitution of any State "to	Lyon 4,167 McCracken 8,554	1,738	26
	the contrary notwithstanding." The whole	McLean	888 6,034	25 87
	Kentucky Congressional Delegation, headed by	Magoffin 3,338	71	_1
	the lamented Crittenden, voted for that amend-	Marshall	3,479	55 13
		Mason 14,065	3,772	70
	ment. Each one of that delegation, we be-	Meade         6,944           Mercer         10,149           Metcalfe         5,914	1,932 3,274	35 52
	lieve, had repeatedly avowed that Congress had	Metcalfe 5,914	781	2
	no power whatever over slavery in the States,	Montgemery 4 967	922 2,752	20 47
	and, in supporting the amendment, they did	Morgan. 8,986  Muhlenburg 9,101  Nelson. 10,160	170	3
	not violate any previous avowals on the subject,	Nelson 10,160	1,584 5,530	36
	for the mere proposal of the amendment by		1,614	36
	Congress was not Congressional legislation, nor	Ohio	1,292	28 36
	Federal interference, on the local slavery ques-	Oldham	2,431 1,660	35
	tion, but, rather, a proposition from Congress,	Cweley	112	12
	presented in the Constitutional mode, and the	Pendleton       9,977         Perry       3,863         Pike       7,247	73	2
1	only mode in which it could properly have been		97 125	2
1	presented, to be acted upon by the States them-	Pulaski	1,330	27
1	selves, separately and independently.	Rockcastle	357 142	1
1	Such is the theory of our Government, and	Russell 5,453	559	13
ı		Scott	5,744 6,634	70 67
ı	its wisdom cannot be safely questioned.	Simpson 5,743	2,307 2,205	30
1	Now, if three-fourths of the States can amend	Spencer       3,974         Taylor       5 755         Todd       6,681	1.597	32
1	the Federal Constitution so as to guarantee	Trigg 7 500	4,849	55
ı	forever an institution strictly local in its char-	Trigg	8,448 831	56 17 48
1	acter, then, most assuredly, the Constitution	Union	3,105 5,318	48
1	may be likewise amended so as to prohibit that	Washington	2,832	50
	institution forever. The same fundamental	Webster	1.083	18
ı	principle is involved in both cases. In 1860,	Whitley	183 5,829	69
-1	whom the termiterial elevens emeation measurales	**************************************	040750	- 03

OF THE REBELLION AND THE ASSASSINATION OF gress over the subject. It was held, therefore, MR. LINCOLN -On the 27th of April the Hel-Joy Morris, American Minister to Turkey, an address of congratulation on the overthrow of doubted that the Constitution might be so the slaveholding rebellion, concluding as folamended, in accordance with the fifth article of

....919,517

The last American struggle must be inscribed with golden letters in the annals of history, for it was a battle for the dearest rights of mun. All mankind participate in the benefits of the victory achieved, and from all parts of the world the thanks of sympathizing millions are tendered to the American people for the constancy and valor through which the cause of right was finally crowned with success.

Accept, honored sir, these heartfelt congratulations of the Greeks of Constantinople; and may God inspire other nations to a similar exhibition of heroic virtue when their liberty and independence are assailed.

On the 30th of the same mouth they sent to the instrument. In this way the whole principle which we now contend for has been con-When Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, arrived in Richmond, a few days ago, he delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to the people, in which he expressed the warmest affection for them in their present trying circumstances and a patriotic devotion to the welfare of the Old Dominion. He was proud

of being a son of Virginia, and would direct On the 30th of the same month they sent to It declares also that wherever Federal armies all his energies to the restoration of her former . Mr. Morris an eloquent address of sympathy are withdrawn State Governments will spring peace and prosperity. In the course of his with the United States in their great bereavement. The following are extracts: The old labor system is broken up. To you.

Overcast with clouds of woe are the faces of sorrowing millions! Universal humanity weeps in sympathizing sorrow with bereaved America! The champion of the people, the friend of man, the saviour of his country, the illustrious President Lincoln, has fallen a victim to the malignity of a hireling assassin! The demoniac passions of slavery, which in vain vented their gentlemen from the country, I would give this advice: Let the farmers who own tracts of land go to work and cut them up into small lots go to work and cut them up into small lots and sell what they can spare. It will bring certain prosperity. If the land on the Peninsula were cut up into small tracts and sold, there would soon be a railroad from here to Fortress Monroe, built by the farmers themselves. Do not let us waste time in repining and complaining over the griefs of to-day; it will only delay the prosperity of our State. Let us put them away from us and go to work cheerfully, knowing that these troubles will soon pass away, and that the forebodings of the present and regrets of the past will soon the present and regrets of the past will soon be dispelled by the bright and enduring promises of a happy future.

The advice given by Governor Pierpont is adsions of slavery, which in vain vented their fury against the solid structure of the American Union, have exhausted their revengeful malev-olence in the murder of the best of men and the Another martyr to liberty and right has been

sacrificed to the hatred of the enemies of the people; but the great Republic, of which he was the head, and which they sought to kill also, lives in spite of their malicious rage. It also, lives in spite of their malicious rage. It yet lives, thanks to God, a terror to despots and a pillar of hope to oppressed millions.

Despond not, America! Mighty and inexhaustible are your resources in mem—such men as freedom alone can create. Honored sir, convey this Greeian wall of sorrow to your fellow-countrymen, and tell them the name of Lincoln is endeared to the heart of every Greek; that we regard him as our friend and benefactor as well as theirs; and that his name and actions will never be effaced from our grateful memories.

Deign to accept, sir, this laurel-crowned portrait of the illustrious man whose creal death we mourn in common with you. The laurel is interwoven with the sable emblem of mortal woe. It is typical of the blended feelings with which we have this day approached you—joy for deeds of unfading remown, and sorrow that so glorious a career has been so suddenly arrested. Cherish, sir, this humble gift of the Greeks of Constantinople as a testimony of good will we bear to the nation you represent, and of our appreciation of the character and services of its great citizen, whom the genius of history will crown with a wreath of unfadng glory as the mighty Liberator, who broke the shaekles of four millions of slaves, and for thanks to God, a terror to despots and The advice given by Governor Pierpont is adnirably adapted to the people throughout the lately insurrectionary States, and it may be wisely accepted by the people of Kentucky, which are felt in the rebellious States, and to a great extent in Kentucky, on account of the shattered condition of the old system of labor in which the wealth and prosperity of so many ter state of affairs resulting in immeasurable and lasting advantages to the people. The difficult one, but it is a certain ordeal of purification to the State and the very cradle of industry and wealth. The system of free enlightened one, revealing untold elements of power as yet unknown to hands of enterprise,

and elevating the moral, intellectual, and polit-LITERARY CURIOSITY .- The following characteristic letter from ci devant Governor Harris, says the Nashville Press and Times, has turned up among the recently arrived archives of Tennessee. When it is recollected that the work and cut them up into small lots and sell rebel army was being driven back almost in confusion by General Sherman, on a steady dogtrot for more than fifty miles, the Governor's that way be given to the industrial energies of comprehension of the situation shows forth like the prophecies of the witches in Macbeth. opment will be at once rapid and thorough. The Southern people have but to take this encourto the hope: ADAIRSVILLE, May 17, 1864. ting the past, adapt themselves to the demands

Colonel John E. R. Ray: Dear Sir: The army is here. Don't regard it as a retreat. We are maneuvring for position and to draw the enemy far enough from the mountain gorges to crush him if we whip him. Army still in the highest spirit, and I am even more than confident that we whip him when we fight him.

Tell Pinkney Kirby that his regiment lost nothing since he left it. Only one kitled and two wounded besides himself, names not recollected.

I left a bundle of clothes in Kirby's room that I want washed. Make my boy Ran have them well done up and returned to yours or Kirby's war, but those who return will have to prove that they have been loyal while residing in the

nor is she going to die. She is as gay as a lark, notwithstanding she was shot through the head. Very respectfully, ISHAM G. HARRIS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14: 1865. THE APPELLATE JUDGESHIP.-The name of Judge William Sampson has appeared at the head of our columns for several days past as a candidate for the Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy created by the late removal of Judge Joshua F. Bullitt. We placed the name of Judge Sampson in that position without reference to any partisan motive, but have selected a more deserving Paymaster upon | from the greater consideration of his fine qualiwhom to bestow this complimentary recognifications for the office to which he aspires race for a seat on the Appellate Bench as a politician or partisan, believing, as he does, that the duties of the position are wholly disconnected from political disputes. He takes the high and enlightened ground that the Judgeship is not properly a subject of contest betwee political parties, but should be considered solely with reference to requisite qualifications. From that stand-point he presents his claims to the people of Kentucky. Judge Sampson does not agree with us on the amendment question, but

> ment of the Union, and eminently fitted for a seat on the Appellate Bench. To remove the impression entirely from the popular mind that Judge Sampson now stands in the attitude of a partisan, we think it proper to exclude his name from the list of candidates at the head of our editorial column. and this morning we place it in a different position in our paper. Brigadier-General Ward is also a candidate

he is a true and thorough friend of the Govern-

for the Appellate Judgeship. Both Ward and Sampson are our old personal and political friends, and, adopting a course hitherto pursued by us, we leave the decision of the contest to the people themselves, upon the high ground that the judicial station is and should be wholly independent of party politics. Gen. Ward as a soldier has done great service to the country, and his ability as a lawyer is of quite a high order. These gentlemen will, we presume present their respective claims to the people without reference to the party politics of the

RELEASE OF THE EX-GOVERNORS .- According to our despatches in another column, Ex-Governor Watts, of Alabama, has been released, Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, have also are in the old Capitol Prison at Washington, are soon to be, and a general jail delivery seems to be going on of ex-civil officials of the States lately in revolt. The Administration is executing-not the ex-office-holders of these Statesbut a flank movement to head off secession sympathizers and sullen men who want very much to find something to grumble about, of opposition, and still to keep up, if possible, sectional antagonism and bad feelings

If the Administration keep on at this rate in drawing the enemy's fire and taking the wind out of his sails, we don't see what he is to do for something to find fault about. He'll have no occupation soon, and be compelled to disband and go home in disgust at having nothing by which still to try to keep up firing the "Southern heart."

Doubtless all the Governors who have been arrested or who may be hereafter will be released upon parole, and will finally be allowed to return to their allegiance as citizens of the United States. We doubt not they will do it and be glad of the chance despite all the practical aid they gave the "Confederacy," and however desperately they labored to secure its necess, even up to the very moment of its col-

The release and parole of these ex-officials will shut their mouths and the mouths of their friends, and must in the nature of things tend to soften their hearts. It is scarcely in human nature to turn round and smite the hand that has been to them the instrument of mercy, that returned to them good for evil. So magnanimous a course must necessarily disarm them. They will go home and advise their people to submit cheerfully to the laws and 691 return heartily to their allegiance. These men still exercise much influence in their respective States, and it will all be needed in the great work of pacification. And in no other way could it be secured and turned to good account. To arrest them was wise. It was well to give them feeling proof of the fact that we have a Government, and that it is not possible to defy lenie Greeks of Constantinople sent to Hon, E. it with impunity. Their actions showed that they had forgotten this fact, or perhaps never believed it; and hence a little jogging of the memory or quickening of the understanding in a practical way was necessary. They will be very likely to become wiser and better men.

The Government is doing itself credit. It is hensive and profound philosophy. It is extracting the fangs of the serpent by the gentlest of all possible means and killing his seed after him. Let the Administration pursue steadily and unflinchingly this course. Factions will oppose and assail it, but the reasonable masses will all the more surely and firmly and zealous-

ly rally around and sustain it. Some of the radicals are wriggling and squirming and "doing just so" in view of the liberal policy of the Government. Their "turn of thought" led them to expect a very different and they can hardly reconcile themselves to the cruel disappointment they have met with. They are in a state of very considerable disgust, but they will feel better after a while, we trust. Let them philosophise and try to curb the fury of their distemper and look to time to assuage the poignancy of their griefs.

hat the prosperity of a State is in proportion to the smallness of population—the less the Its reason, then, for opposing the Constitutional Amendment must be to reduce the population of Kentucky and keep it "conveniently small," in order to produce a plentiful supply of pros-

esorted to, we should suppose, as valuable and again the rebel hosts were precipitated or adjuncts to the same end. The railroads might have, pulled down; the rivers might be dammed | A large share of the honors of the victory upon up, bridges destroyed, &c , &c., and in case the | that red and immortal battle-field is accorded Democrat's party get control of the next Legis- to him and his brigade by all who were witlature, an act might be passed forbidding all nesses of their heroic deeds. He has a proud persons from hereafter entering the State, and ordering off all who are not sound. It can that he may be spared to make it a still prouder hardly be doubted that these and kindred meas- one." ures would have a most salutary effect in reducing the population and making the Commonwealth gloriously prosperous. The few that would be left would own the whole State, and be so rich that they would hardly know what to do with their broad acres. Just think of that, ve eyeless fishes in the river of the Mammoth Cave, and govern yourselves accordingly.

As the Democrat every day boasts of its consistency (!)—as do also the hari-kari-scari natives of Japan, who are death on all outside influences-we expect to see it take hold of and vigorously advocate the measures above suggested for reducing the population of Kentucky and bringing about its peculiar political and material millennium, along with its advocacy of the peculiar institution which has been so efficient in keeping down the population of the South generally. If it don't, we shall be under the painful necessity of charging it with inconsis tency—a ghost which gives it even now no

of the whole State, have lost a very estimable It undervalued both, and at the same time ov citizen by the departure of Mr. Underwood from | valued its own might. the midst of them. He is a lawver of eminent ability and a gentleman of high literary and social attainments, and we hope sincerely that his exceeded 12,000, withstood the whole power of Write me how Kirby is getting on. Direct of army of Tennessee.

Write me how Kirby is getting on. Direct of army of Tennessee.

H. people of that State as it has been to the for more than a hundred and sixty years tar is an infallible remedy in some cases, but it is the people of his old home, Kentucky.

Their defensive power lay in the weakness of the will not affect the species that infest our trees.

SHERMAN AND ROUSSEAU.-Just three years go, June 16, 1862, and about two months after the battle of Shiloh, the Union citizens of Louisville gave a banquet at the Galt House to Gen. Rousseau. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Delph. presided, assisted by Nat. Wolfe, Esq., as Vice-President. Gen. Rousseau sat on the right of the President, and on his left the Hon. James Guthrie. The occasion was one of marked interest, and will be long remembered as having been the first great demonstration of honor and applause to any of those who had successfully sted and haffled the efforts of traitors to carry Kentucky into the vortex of the rebellion The toasts and speeches were highly patriotic and of great ability, but chiefly interesting as recalling to memory the precarious condition of the State when the rebellion was opening, and the great sagacity and courage that was then required to save her from the plots of the traitors. The sixth toast was in honor of Gen. Rousseau, and Mr. Guthrie responded to this in eloquent and appropriate terms, which drew from Gen. Rousseau a reply. This related what had been done and suffered by the loyal men of Kentucky in saving the State, and was of infinite interest. It is not our purpose, however, to say more of this, but simply to quote the passage in which the brave soldier and gifted peaker spoke of his brother-in-arms, Gen-Sherman, showing how truly he judged him, even to the extent of prediction, which the after career of that hero has so fully verified. It will be remembered that General Sherman had

his work. That he was right appeared afterwards, but everyone didn't know it then. General Rousseau said: "I wish to say word of Gen. Sherman. You do not know him. though you may think you do. He stayed with as when Buckner was most expected, but at last, in obedience to commands, he left our State. He gave us our first lessons in the field in the face of an enemy, and of all men I ever saw he is the most untiring, vigilant, and patient. No man that ever lived could surprise him. enemies say he was surprised at Shiloh. I tell you no. He was not surprised nor whipped, for he fights by the week. Devoid of am incapable of envy, he is gallant, wise, and just. and Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, and Ex- At Shiloh his old legion met him just as the battle was ended, and, at sight of him, placing been discharged on parole; also that Vance, of | their hats upon their bayonets, gave him three North Carolina, and Letcher of Virginia, who cheers. It was a touching and fitting compli ment to the gallant chieftain. I am thankful for this occasion to do justice to a brave, honest,

ommanded in Kentucky early in the war, but

had been ordered away because, it was said, he

complained that his force was insufficient for

and knightly gentleman." This judgment of Rousseau on Sherma when the latter was somewhat under a cloud in Kentucky, is all that we intended to quote, but the beautiful diction of our Senior, Mr. George D. Prentice, when he spoke in praise of the he something out of which to construct a platform | ro of the occasion, tempts us to add an extract from his speech:

friends I cannot resume my seat without

telling you how much my heart is in this festival. We have come together to honor a man, a patriot, a hero whom we can scarcely honor too much. A great debt is due to General Rousseau from our city, from our State, from our nation. At the hands of Louisville he deserves a civic wreath and a marble statue. He has stood between her and desolation! We all know what bitter hostilities on the one side. and what deep apprehensions and misgivings on the other he had to contend against when he undertook the bold enterprise of raising a brigade to resist the rebellion. The best patriots among us doubted and hesitated and altered and attempted to divert him from his purpose, and he was even constrained by their appeals to go beyond the river and erect upon the soil of another State the glorious standard around which he invoked Kentuckians to rally Denounced, maligned, and cursed by all the rebels, he received at best but a cold, reluctant, and timid support from the masses of our loval men. When he came one day from his encampment with two full and splendid regiments to pass a single hour in our city, the city of his columns through our streets amid an almost death-like stillness, his enemies awed to silence by the appalling spectacle before them, and his friends scarcely deeming it prudent to give expression to the enthusiasm secretly swelling in their bosoms. It must have been with a keen sense of disappointment if not of injustice and ingratitude that he returned to the Indiana shore. But ere long there came to us all a night of mystery and terror. Suddenly the electric tele graph between our city and Nashville ceased to give forth its signs, and the railroad train, anxiloyal soul there was deep presentiment of im perding calamity. It pervaded and burdened the atmosphere. Brave men gazed into each others faces, and whispered their fears. Then instantly to General Rousseau and his bri gade. A signal apprized him of apprehended danger, and in an incredibly brief space of time -in less than two hours-he crossed the Ohio and passed with his brigade so noiselessly through our streets that even our citizens living within thirty yards of his route heard him not,

meet the expected invaders. He took his position between Louisville and that rebel army which would have seized and despoiled he He was her shield and her sword. He was her salvation! For this, amongst other things, we tender him our gratitude to-night; for this tender him our gratitude forever! "Some little time after this I spent two days at the encampment on Green river, and I know how General Rousseau was regarded there by admired, all loved him. He was esteemed the flower of knightly chivalry. He was habitually called the Murat of the army, and every one said that he would win glory in his first battle and glory in every battle. And upon the awful field of Shiloh, amid thousands of the dead and dying, he nobly fulfilled the loftiest of him. No veteran of a hundred battles ever led his troops more steadily and skilfully, or his brigade, but they were dashed back as if

Population gives political and military power China, then, ought to possess! Its population by the best authorities, is put down at 360,000, If population merely, without any regard to its quality, without reference to its intelligence, to its institutions, its progress in the arts and so ences, its capability to produce and manage the enginery and appliances of war, is a measure of "political and military power," then China should be able to gobble up the "rest of maneasily its multitudinous hosts succumbed to and melted away like mists before a handful o Britishers a few years ago. The truth is, population, as such without reference to anything except mere numbers, is no measure of power Greeks could withstand and finally defeat the myriads of Persia who came down upon them in numbers like the leaves of the forests

name throughout the nation, and God grant

hroughout Kentucky, for years a member of If it had not been for the character of the pop the State Legislature, a representative in Con- ulation in the loyal States, for its means of selfgress from the Bowling Green District, and more reliance, its manufactures, its improvements, and latterly the Consul of the United States at Glas- its general advancement in the sciences, including gow, Scotland, is now a citizen of San Fran- all those which enable a people to wage either isco, California. Mr. Underwood has been, defensive or offensive war, secession would from the beginning of our recent civil war, a inevitably have triumphed. The great mistake devoted friend of the Union, and has been for | it made, so far as the question of success is conmany years greatly endeared to old Kentucky cerned, was in not comprehending either that The good people of Bowling Green, and, indeed, | character or the power of that advancement.

A little band of Suliotes, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, whose population never

than in their own strength. The ratio of their numbers to those of the Turks was as nothing ared with the ratio of population of the seceded States to the population of the loval States. The inhabitants of Turkey were more than a hundred times as numerous as those of the Suliote villagers; whereas those of the loyal States in our struggle were not four times as numerous-after making every allowance-as the inhabitants of the seceded States; properly they were only about two and a half times as umerous as the others. The lack of advancement in civilization-science, art, etc.-on the part of the Turks, was their weakness: to the strength which such advancement never fails to confer, we must attribute the triumph of the cause of our Union. We refer of course only to human agencies and the relative powers which they bring to bear against each other. We believe it was Napoleon who said he had always observed that Providence is on the side of the strongest battalions

THE SOLDIERS ENCAMPED NEAR LOUISVILLE We have received a large number of communications from soldiers encamped near this city, the publication of which is impossible for the want of space. We can find room for only one or two. But we take occasion to say to the commanding officers and to the Government that the soldiers here have an intense desire to go home. They complain that they are detained unnecessarily, and kept in the dark as to the future. They complain, further, that they have not been paid for many months, and that their rations are unsatisfactory and scant. The letters we have received breath a very bitter spirit. Some of them are written, evidently, by men of intelligence, who know what they are talking about, and we cannot but think that their complaints ought to be heeded, and their wrongs righted. They say that if the Government has anything for them to do they are willing to do it, but been put forth this day." On last Sabbath a they protest against being kept here without an young stranger delivered a very excellent disobject. The ennus of the camp, with nothing to do, and no prospect of anything, is insupportable to them. If the Government is not prepared to pay them off, and is detaining them for that purpose, then it ought to inform them of the fact at once, and satisfy their reasonable demands. We suggest respectfully to the officers in command to inform the soldiers, if they themselves know, what the intentions of the Government are in regard to them. Soldiers who have endured what these men

have, who have fought as they have and as long, who have done what they have to save the Union of these States, must not be treated slightingly, much less with contempt. We ask that they be heard.

The proposition to give them a grand barbecue on the 4th of July, they decline. They say they want to go home for their barbacue, and if the vernment has no more work for them to do,

A young girl may be happy whose whole freehold is in a garden pot. He arrives at "man's estate," and he needn't

They are too philosophical to try to mix oil and

back and ride bear-back. Some men always have horrid colds in their

A man named Mumm advertised for a wife in Western paper. No woman could ever keep A New Orleans paper says that the Missis

sippi river is fed by a hundred streams. It

ought to be, for it has a hundred mouths. The moderns surpass the ancients. Briareus planter has twice that number. The strongest man feels the influence of wo-

quivers and trembles in the softest breeze. To pluck thorns from the bosoms of others A mischievous brain hatches a great many

falsehoods, but the brood can't generally be A man afraid of fire-arms, if he gets in liquor, is apt to imagine every thing he sees a revolver. Of all monarchs Nature is the most just in the enactment of laws and the sternest in pun-

ishing the violation of them. You may derive thoughts from others, but your way of thinking, the mould in which your thoughts are cast, must be your own. Intellect may be imparted, but not each man's intellectual frame. The Jews are a piece of stubborn antiquity,

compared with which Stonehenge is in its nonage. They date beyond the pyramids. Next to making a child an infidel is the letting him know that there are infidels at all. Credulity is the man's weakness, but the child's

As for ourselves, we can say that night-fancies have long ceased to be afflictive. We confess an occasional nightmare, but we do not, as in early youth, keep a stud of them. There are some things, which, though they may diminish young women's chances for mar-

riage, will make them, if the worst comes to the worst, most incomparable old maids. The form of the benediction before eating has and unprovocative repast of children. It is

here that the grace becomes exceedingly gracehave a new auditor. To describe a character by antithesis is like painting a portrait in black and white-all the curious intermixtures and gradations are lost. In every age, public opinion is the dissemina-

ted thought of some half-a-dozen men, who are

in all probability sleeping quietly in their The forceful man is a prophecy of the future. The wind blows here, but long after it has spent, the big wave, which is its creature. breaks on a shore a thousand miles away.

Senator Sumner, who delivered the eulogy on President Lincoln at the Boston Music Hall on Fast-day, is the ninth orator selected from among eminent citizens to fulfil a similar duty Fisher Ames: of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson (who died on the same day), Daniel Webster; of James Madison in 1836, and James Monroe in 1831, respectively, John Quincy Adams, of John Quincy Adams himself, Edward Everett; of Andrew Jackson, Pliny Merrick; of Gen. Harrison, Rufus Choate; of James K. Polk, Levi Woodbury; of Gen. Taylor, Josiah Quincy, Jr. No eulogtes were delivered on the death of Jr. No enlogies were delivered on the de

trunks of trees. In fact, one old citizen called on us yesterday with specimen branches on which the caterpillars, in various stages, were at citizenship in California will prove as useful to the Turkish Empire, numbering many millions, work, and fully demonstrated this fact. The

It is quite reliably stated that the rebel Kirby Smith has gone to Mexico for the purpose of identifying his fortune with that of Maximilian. The artillery, for some while in Texas, has also been incorporated into the Imperial army of Mexico, and thousands of soldiers hitherto in the ranks of the Southern army are fleeing from Texas and seeking refuge under the flag of Maximilian. The so-called Emperor of Mexico has for some time felt a necessity for more men and an additional suphim to maintain his position against the determined forces of Juarez, and his agents have States endeavoring to supply the deficiency Lately an expedition of men and arms, destined for Mexico, was stopped in San Francisco by General McDowell, who commands the Pacific

Kirby Smith, with an ambitious eye, cherishes, no doubt, visions of orders of nobility and the glittering decorations of Imperial sway, and he has taken to Mexico a band of followers whose services in the cause of Maximilian are to secure his own promotion. His scheme, if we mistake it not, will fail as utterly as that sented attractions far more brilliant than can be offered by the dynasty of Maximilian. The day, we predict, is not far off when the French standard will be lowered in Mexico, and when gling people, will turn their faces to their native shores.

Force of Habit -The New Lisbon Patriot tells of a Presbyterian clergyman in that place who has a stereotype prayer after the other things a request very appropriately characterizing the sermon: "O. Lord, pour down thy blessings upon the feeble effort that has ourse. Mr. T. followed with his prayer: "O, Lord, pour down thy blessings upon the feeble effort that has this day been put forth by our young brother.'

A party of mauraders entered Shakertown, Ky., last Tuesday, and fired the town. A row of frame buildings, Adams Express Office, and the depot for the road, were des

Gulliver is nowhere. He is eclipsed by the remarkable scribblers of a faster age. Our Mississippi friends, certainly, must have been somewhat credulous, when the following remarkable stories were blazoned forth by the ase of printer's ink and type: THE LAST GASP OF THE REBELS.

TABLES TURNING-CHEERING NEWS ON OUR (From the Jackson (Mississippi) Free Trader, May 2.1

want to go home for their barbacue, and if the Government has no more work for them to do, we say let them go. Great numbers of them are married men who have left their wives and little ones to get along as best they can, and we can appreciate their intense longings for "home, sweet home."

At any rate, let the Government inform them whether it intends to let them go or not. That, at least, is easily done, and we trust will be without delay. These heroes richly deserve all the Government can do for them.

PARAGRAPHS—CHIEFLY ORIGINAL.

Don't unbolt a lion in his cage, or he may bolt you.

Taunts are the light artillery of hateful impishness.

A caged leopard is limited to one spot.

To water-proof tents—pitch them well.

Belle Boyd is writing another book. Silence that dreadful Belle.

If a friend, in the dative case, offers you a date, don't say "a fig for a date," for that's more than the the thing is worth.

Why does a flat, open country suit the tastes of good livers? Because it is a campaign country.

The rich are apt to think that manors make the man.

A loafer has no stake in the country. Every farmer has a good many.

A young girl may be happy whose whole free-

boro, North Carolina, via Augusta, Macon, and Columbus, to Gen. Cobb, telling him to stop the Wilson raiders. A message to that effect from Sterman was on its way to Wilson. Fortyight hours' notice is to be given in case hostill-

ties are resumed. [From the Demopolis (Ala.) Herald, April 25.] (From the Demopolis (als.) Herald, April 25.]

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday evening, we learn that the capitulation of Gen.
Lee, said to have occurred on the 8th, and the manufactured address of Gen. Lee to his troops, on the 10th, is false. That up to the 19th no such thing had occurred.

It is said, however, that General Lee's rear guard, comprising about seven thousand men, had surrendered, but Gen. Lee was not in the rear guard.

THE HERALD OF JOY!—PEACE THE END!!—GRANT LOSES 100,000 MEN!!!

[From the Herald of the 25th.]

with the glorious intelligence that a general armistice has been agreed upon between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant for the final settlement of the controversy between the United States and the Confederate States; that the interview was solicited at the instance of Gen. Grant.

The immediate cause for asking for the armistice has arisen from the fact that Gen. Grant has lost 10,000 men from desertions, consequent upon the death of Lincoln.

This glorious intelligence was telegraphed by Gen. Beauregard to Gen. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and by him to Gen. Dick Taylor.

There is no doubt of the above being the fact, for a gentleman of undoubted veracity informs us that the telegram undoubtedly went through the Demopolis office lastnight.

General Cobb also telegraphed to General Wilson, the raider in this section, that such is the fact in regard to the armistice, and that he would soon be officially informed of it. He had, therefore, requested General Wilson to abstain from any further hostilities till so informed.

Our heart is full to overflowing at the glorious prospect new dawning for the independence of the South.

Where will be the long faces now? Where the caterwauls continually asselling those who have held fast to the faith that independence who have held fast to the faith that independence

the caterwauls continually asselling those who have held fast to the faith that independence and liberty would be the final inestimable boon of their country? We envy them not their

what recops of talas address of Gent. Lee to his troops upon capitulating, and which so many so greedily swallowed? Our readers will notice that it bears the stamp of forgery upon its face. It is "Headquarters Army of Virgina." General Lee is too cract a man to make such a mistake, and it should be "Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States."

Put enough. The tale is tald. The downfall. But enough. The tale is told. The downfall of Lincoln ends the war.

THE VERY LATEST. And now our old friend, Mr. Mat Flippin, the telegraphic operator at Brandon, well known throughout the State as a man of probity and the soul of honor, placed in the hands of the Republican yesterday (27th), as just received, the following important order:

"A Confederate officer, with important despatches for General Taylor, and a Yankee tilicer, with despatches for Canby, arrived at Selma yesterday. The Confederate officer is represented as having reported that Lee and Johnston used Sherman completely up."

CONFEDERATE MONEY.

CONFEDERATE MONEY. South, in solemn convention and by legislative enactments, became the endorsers of the Conederacy and are pledged to the reden the people, then, be afraid to take their

EASTFORK, Ky. June 10, 1865. I expect you would like to hear something from this part of Kentucky. Circuit Court has been going on the last week at Edmonton. But little business has been transacted owing to the Court house having been burnt by the guerillas a short time ago, entirely destroying the

hizers, and most of the slaveholders are against; but I believe there will be a reaction amon he people before the election, and that Metallic county will give a majority in favor of it. There is as yet no candidate for Represents

THE EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS -The proc tions of the President which appeared ye under our telegraphic head have been of

course perused by our readers. The first relates to a provisional gov for Mississippi, and announces the appointment of Hon. Wm. L. Sharkey as its Provisional Gov. mor. This had already been anticipated, and it affords us peculiar pleasure to know that the proper steps have been token to restore order and loyalty to that State, naturally one of the richest and most important in the Union. It atends from the vicinity of Memphis to the Gulf, and has a fine harbor near Ship Island. It is one of those States that have been cursed with political demagogues and trading politi-cians intent only upon office and their own agement. There is no State in which seession was more rampant and ferocious except South Carolina, and none in which the services of an able, judicious, and high-toned gentleman at the head of affairs are more requisite in order to restore peace, order, industry, and loyalty to

Of Judge Sharkey we have spoken in a previ ous issue. His appointment to the Provisional Governorship is a most felic in every way, and will be attended, we cannot doubt, by the happiest re sults. Long identified with the State, inti mately acquainted with its people, sympathizing with them, and knowing their wants and and what is demanded by the exigencies of the occasion; of sterling integrity without crotchets, and for nearly half a ce a Constitutional Union man, he is the most suitable person for Governor of Mississippi that the President could have selected. Furthernore, his appointment shows how completel President Johnson has thrown off party shack les and disregarded the affiliations of the past. ndge Sharkey has always been an Old Line Whig of the Clay and Webster school, and conequently all his life opposed to the party with which the President has been identified; yet when an agent is wanted by the latter to reorganize the civil Government of a great State, he ks such agent not among his old friends, but among his old opponents. This is acting as hington did, and comes up to the old Jef fersonian rule. Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful? This rule has fallen very much netude of late years, and we hope Mr. Johnson will restore it. It requires extraordinary nerve and moral courage, we know, but the glory of doing it, if it be done, will then

fore be the greater. It will be observed upon reperusing the tion that the Executive has taken special pains to guard the State against the danger of foisting upon it any convention or Legslature which is not the work of the real and loyal citizens of the State. No person shall have the right to vote, he declares, who has not taken the amnesty oath, and is not a voter, "qualified as prescribed by the constitution and of the State of Mississippi, in force imp diately before the 9th of January, 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession and the said convention, when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a powe

e people of the several States com

Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the That is just the position we took the oth day when commenting upon the action of the President, in reference to North Carolina, in remitting the question of negro suffrage to the espective States concerned, where and where the nonsense about negro suffrage in Kentucky in case the Constitutional Amendment i adopted? If Congress should so far forget and ignore the Constitution as to pass an act pre-State-a supposition almost too absurd to sto would crush it? The Executive is as far from centralization and the obliteration of State next? lines, under any pretense whatever, as he is from secession and nullification. He is, as his actions incontestably prove, in favor of preserving to the States all their just rights, the exercise of all their appropriate powers as laid down in the Constitution, as developed by the generally by statesmen of the Washington and

Secession and centralization are part and parcel of the same odious system; they both me to override the Constitution, and both equally violate it. They are twin bastards. whose strangulation the public good requires. The other proclamation sweeps away all restrictions upon trade and commerce, internal, exception of articles contraband of war specified, and "those which relate to the reservation of the right of the United States to property rchased in the territory of the (late) enemy est of the Mississippi river-and announce that, on the first of July, all restrictions upo foreign commerce, with the exception and restream shall be removed. This is a most important measure and will everywhere be hailed the commercial, trading and agricultural nunity with the liveliest satisfaction, as the herald of better days. It will everywhere hasten bring relief to multitudes in all the South-em States by the revival of business which it will cause. It will afford a stimulus to industry and enterprise, and bring vicions the old-time prosperity and happiness to impoverished and wretched people. Basiness is a great annihilator of spleen. Prosperi'y makes a man wonderfully good-natured The people of the South will have nothing to do now but to go to work, as law-abiding citicens, and develop their great resources, and cover up the ravages of war with the blessing

dawned upon them. This is at once their duty, and will be for their highest, permanent interests, moral and ma-

of peace. Let them co-operate heartily with

the Government in re-organizing civil author-

ity in the various States upon the basis which

be no deviation, and they will soon forget. in a

measure, the sad and terrible nightmare of the

darkness past in the bright and glowing antici

pations of the light which has at last fairly

as been adopted, and from which there can

The name of General Rousseau as a can te for Congress is received throughout this District with the warmest expressions of approval, and present indications con point to his election next August. The people very generally feel a deep sense of gratitude to eral Rousseau for the eminent service he has done the State in the recent war for the Union, and, really, Kentucky owes none other him. He stood first and norcan-no. ned with rebel invasion, and since then his energies have been unceasingly devoted to the imled nation. The people of the Fifth District will sustain him in the present contest as enthusiastically as he has served them amid the errible scenes of the late struggle with rebel

Hon, Robert Mallory, we presume, will oppose General Rousseau for Congress. We have cordially supported Mr. Mallory in other days, and we regard him now with feelings of great kindness. He has done valuable service in the Union cause in Kentucky, and, despite the differences separating us at present, we esteem him as a triot. He has repeatedly served this district in Congress, and in a manner generally acceptable to the people. We think, however, that the claims of his present competitor are superior to his in several important respects. Mr. Mallory can retire from the contest without detriment to his fame, and with the happy consciousness of having heretofore been liberally rewarded by the district.

There are now between sixty and a hun ared thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals throughout the country, They should receive the best possible care that our Government and people can give them.
The funds being raised by the great fair now in progress in Chicago will go far to insure their

Major-General Warren has resigned his mission, and has been succeeded command at Vicksburg by the gallant General

The people of Kentucky freely and uniersally admit that the rebellion has given a faal blow to slavery, and that its restoratio hereafter will be utterly impossible, but they are daily urged by a certain class of politicians to remain wholly inactive on the subject, taking no step to adapt our laws to the existing condition of affairs with a view to remedying, as far as possible, the evils growing out of that condition. The argument is that Kentucky is not to blame for the overthrow of slavery, and therefore, she should now do nothing to remove its broken remains, lest she become thereby : participant in its destruction. No argumen more inconsistent with the demands of true statesmanship was ever addressed to a people who were involved in a perilous issue. Slavery has been broken down, it cannot be reinstated and something must be done, and that quickly, o alleviate the evils now felt by the State in consequence of the sudden and thorough convulsion now occurring in our system of labor. Can we apply the remedy by standing idly by and permitting ourselves to be controlled b the inevitable events of the hour? Were it not better and wiser that we not only recognize the existing facts, but make them the basis of ac tion in shaping our State policy?

If we act we can exert a controlling influence or our future good; if we remain inactive we will be directed, and that helplessly, by an ulterior influence affecting our present and future

We say, therefore, that those men who brough the press and on the stump, are urging the people of Kentucky to vote against the amendment, are but urging the people to submit to be over-ridden by inevitable events which might, in a great degree, be controlled by

In conducting our editorial columns, we have never lost sight of Kentucky interests, howsoever earnest we have been in advocating the Government of the Union. We have labored to preserve slavery in this State, and, perhaps, more effectively than any other public journal: but when we clearly witnessed the utter destruction of the institution, not only in Kentucky but throughout the South, we determined to urge the people to adapt themselves to the new order of things necessarily arising. Casting aside the prejudices of the past, we then sought, as we are now doing, to impress Kentuckians with the irrevocable fact that there can be no more African slavery in the United States, with a view to inducing them to prepare for and accept the inevitable destiny before the n. We now tell the people of Kentucky that un

less they act for themselves in getting rid of slavery, even in its remnant state, they will be tendency of affairs. The Journal can't avert the great result foreshadowed, for it is beyond the affuence of the press, nor can the people of the State, though they should vote unanimously against it. Our practical view is that, inasnuch as emancipation is already a foregone conclusion, we should emancipate as quickly as possible, and thereby prepare ourselves the oner for dealing with difficulties which may attend the new order of affairs. The policy of masterly inactivity," as Mr. Calhoun once alled it, will be suicidal to the State, to its peace and prosperity.

The people of Kentucky should reflect that the men who are now opposing the amendent neither expect to save slavery, nor pre vent the ratification of the Constitu Amendment. They know that slavery has been abolished, and that the amendment will be come a part of the Federal Constitution. The only purpose of these men is to ride into office oon the old slavery question, and then becom bolitionists themselves. The people should at once take this source of agitation out of their control and dispose of it now and forever.

Hon. J. F. Bullitt having been removed com the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Appellate District, upon the iress of the General Assembly, and more than one year yet remaining of his term, the question has arisen: Can the Governor fill the vacancy until it is filled for the "residue of make-can any man doubt that the President's | the term" by the election which has been or dered pursuant to law for Monday, 7th August In reference to the Executive Department

> speaking of the Governor, the Constitution. Art. 3. Sec. 9 (1 Stanton R. S., page 129), uses thislanguage Sec. 9. He shall have power to fill vacan

hat may occur by granting Commissions, which hail expire when such vacancies shall have been led according to the provisions of this Constitu-"According to the provisions of this Constitution," a vacancy on the Appellate Bench. when for a longer term than one year, is filled "for the residue of the term" by an election ordered by the Governor in the district for which the vacancy "occurs;" but if for less than one

If a vacancy shall occur in said Court from ny cause, the Governor shall issue a writ of lection to the proper district to fill the v y for the residue of the term: provided the unexpired term be less than one ye

year "the residue of the term" is filled by the

"appointment of the Governor, and not by elec-

It is evident from the citations above that when a vacancy occurs for a longer term than one year, the Governor "shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission. which shall expire when such vacancy shall have been filled "for the residue of the term" by the election held pursuant to "a writ of election to the proper district," issued by the Governor, as required by the constitutional clause The Governor in such case only "fills" the vacancy until "the residue of the term" is filled by an "election in the proper district." But it less than one year remains when the vacancy ccurs the Governer "appoints" a "Judge to fill sn h vacancy." In the one case he "fills' until "filled" by an election-in the other he 'appoints" to fill, &c. When he fills a vacancy granting a commission, it expires when filled by an election; but when he appoints a Judge to fill such vacancy there is no expiration by any other filling of the vacancy.

The two sections of the Constitution on this ubject may be properly rendered thus: If a vacancy shall occur in said court from If a vacancy shall occur in said court from any cause, the Governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire when such vacancy shall have been filled, according to the provisions of this Constitution, by an election in the proper district for the residue of the term, pursuant to a writ of election issued by the Governor to the proper district; provided, that, if the unexpired term be less than one year, the Governor shall appoint a Judge to fill such a vacancy.

The Governor fills by commission, in the one

The Governor fills by commission, in the one case, to expire when such vacancy shall have been filled, &c. On the other hand, he appoint: o fill for the residue of the term.

Having this view of the constitutional ques tion, Governor Bramlette sent a "commission" o William Sampson, Esq , to expire when the vacancy shall have been filled, according to the Constitution, by an election to be holden in the Third Appellate District, Monday, 7th August of her gallant sons so much as is now due to | next, for which "a writ of election" has been

We are fully convinced, from a consideration of the clauses of the State Constitution bearing upon this subject, that the recent action of Gov. Bramlette is perfectly consistent with the in strument.

The water of the Mississippi river stil flows proudly towards the gulf, but the stream s not so easily navigable now as it was four years ago. At the beginning of the war the control of the river was made the principal object of strife in the West, and the stream was long and stubbornly defended be the rebels. The struggle is now over, but the Mississippi has not es caped unharmed. For miles the river is crowded with obstructions, and many of the levees are almost wholly destroyed. In many places the water is not confined to a channel, but rushing through broken embankments, it floods the low-lands, leaving a broad shallow bed, rendering navigation for large steamers both difficult and dangerous. This magnificent stream is the great outlet for commerce in the road and fertile region of the Southwest, and now that peace has smiled upon the land, and a reaction in trade has commenced, the Mississippi is restored to the importance that was attached to it years ago. should at once be repaired, and every barrier tending to obstruct navigation should be removed without delay. To make the Mississippi what it was five years ago will require no little time and a vast amount of labor. If we resort to the proper means the work can be in the accomplished, apparently, with but little diffi- there are vacancies. The election takes place

sands of blacks, who, having nothing to do, are lounging about the camps in idleness. No new plan of labor has yet been organized in the South, and it is probable that the negroes will remain in this idle, worthless state for some months to come. This condition of affairs all will readily acknowledge, is demoralizing to the community and injurious to the negro the matter was properly brought before the President, no doubt he would favor the organizing of fatigue corps, to work upon the banks of he Mississippi river and place them in good repair. The labor, it is argued, must be compensated, and it becomes a serious question as who shall bear the burgen of the expense. f the Government is not authorized to undertake such a contract in the name of the Government. then let the negroes be placed to work under the control and direction of Government officers, and the expense of such an undertaking be charged to the several States through which the Mississippi flows. It is true that those States are not now able to foot the bill, but it will be but a few years, at the furthest, before they will be in a condition to pay off the debt. Louisville is especially interested in this matter, as her chief trade is with the South, and it i conducted through the channel of the Missis sippi. Our Board of Trade, as a representative of the commercial interests of the city, should feel a deep concern in the unobstructed navigation of the Father of Waters, and the members ould take measures to speedily lay the ques-

matter can do no harm, and it may result in A few days since Lt.-Gen. Winfield Scott and Lt. Gen, U. S. Grant met each other at the Military Academy of West Point, and the interview between them is represented as having been exceedingly affecting. Prior to the rebel lion, Gen. Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, was justly regarded as the representative military spirit of the nation. He had borne the brunt of every war since the Republic was established, and his renown had become an es sential part of our national history. Though true to the imperilled Union from first to last the venerable hero, who had led our armies to the very Halls of Montezuma, was too feeble to endure the hardships of the late great conflict, but his brave spirit followed the Flag through every battle from the Potomac to the Gulf. Gen. Scott won his military fame while leading American troops against a foreign foe; but t was the destiny of Gen. Grant to achieve the honors which now crowd upon him in conflict with the domestic enemies of the Union. While acting, therefore, at different periods and in different arenas, it was the grand mission of each to maintain the existence of the nation itself. When General Grant arrived at West Poin

he was cordially and affectionately greeted by "God Bless you! God bless you and pre said Gen. Scott, taki "Thank you. I am glad to see you, and to sow that you are so well," responded Gen.

I am thankful that you have passed throng y perils safe, and that you have brough utry out of its great peril," continue erable Lieutenant Caneral Thank you," again responded General

Such were the warm and simple terms in which the immortal heroes expressed them selves to each other after the great wars through which they had passed. The scene was full of inexpressible interest-one which the nation msy contemplate with unmingled pride. We are grateful to Providence that Gen. Scott, representing the spirit of our early military history, has been spared through the last four years, and is permitted to behold the nation's athority, for which he has struggled so glori ously against a foreign foe, vindicated against the schemes of the great rebellion, and we rejoice that the recent meeting occurred between himself and Gen. Grant, who stands at the head of the immortal veterans who have so lately redeemed the nation from the perils of civil war

Col. Marion C. Taylor, candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, is conducting a gorous canvas against his competitor, Hon Aaron Harding. Mr. Harding is an able and experienced debater, but he is making a useless struggle against the irresistible tendency affairs, and if elected to Congress will be wholly unable to exert any beneficial inflaence in directing the policy of the nation. He call himself a "conservative," but what practical value is there in that species of conservatism which ignores existing facts and seeks to mainossible condition of affairs? Col. Taylor is also a Conservative, but in the true meaning of the term, for he has identified him self with the living issues of the day, as a prac tical statesman will do. In the last Presidentis contest he supported McClellan and Pendleton but he advocates the amendment as a measure which the progress of events has unavoidabl thrust upon the country. Col. Taylor has demstrated his devotion to the Union and to Kentucky by his distinguished services as a soldier in the recent war, and the people of the Fourth District should now exhibit their approval of his noble course, and their confidence in him, by electing him to Congress triumphantly. He will

Ex GOVERNOR MAGOFFIN ON THE AMENI MENT.—Some days ago we announced the fact that ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin favored the ratification by Kentucky of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery throughout the United States. We had seen nothing at the time from the distinguished gentleman expressive of his views on the subject. Within a few days past, however, D. S. Goodloe, Chairman of the Union Executive State Committee, addressed a letter to the ex-Governor, stating that he had been informed that he (Magoffin) was in favor of the Constitutional Amendment. congratulating him upon the fact, and reques ing him to address the people of Kentucky on this important question, at such times and places as would suit his convenience. In reply o this General Goodloe received the following

TEMPLE HILL (NEAR HARRODSBURG), June 10, 1865 }

D. S. Goodloe, Esq., Chairman, &c.: My DEAR SIR: I have just returned from ishing excursion, and received your letter of esterday. You are right in supposing I am for the Constitutional Amendment. Slavery upon his continent is gone. It is an accomplished act, and the sooner Kentucky recognizes the fact the better for her. We want no dead is used in the combine deciries. suces in the coming elections, on which, even if success is attained, nothing beyond the election of the candidates is accomplished. We can't save slavery, and the people ought be deeply interested in acting upon livin sues, and in saving what there is left of th constitution—the Government of our fathers. ried to save it all. just as it came to us fro led to save it all just as held to save it all just as held hands, and was expounded by the containt as this can't be done, let us preser that is left of it, outside of the nigger, a hand if we succeed, the best ( shall thus have, if we succeed, the best Government on earth. The trials through which we have passed clearly demonstrate that the Government is amply able, without any increase its powers, to protect us from foreign or done tie enemies. Henceforward there will be mo tic enemies Henceforward there will be more confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions—slavery having expired upon this continent as a consequence of the revolution. And now I must decline your very polite invitation to address the people of the State upon these questions, for the present. My private affairs imperatively demand my personal attention; yet, if I thought my poor services would bring about the desired result, I should not hesitate to act in accordance with your wishes. Numerous letters, from old and valued friends, are coming in upon me daily, and I may think it my duty, in a few days, to make a public answer to these inquiries. It is painful to differ from them, but I have acted with no party for several years, because, not in party for several years, because, not wing what to do, I have done nothing—ring it to events to shape my course.

Respectfully, your obedi-nt servant.

B MAGOFFIN.

Captain Wash, a noted rebel in 1862 vent into Greasy Cove, Washington county, Tennessee, with a squad of guerillas, and shot en old and esteemed Union man named Tinker. Seven balls passed through the old man's body Wash, forgetful of the crime, returned to Jonesboro, the county seat of Washington, last week. He was promptly arrested, and will be tried.

The deaths in our army during the war fficially ascertained, amount to three hundred and fifty thousand. Add to that the helplessly crippled, the one-legged and one-armed soldiers, and the broken down in constitution, and what a price to pay for the experiment of sla very. Governor Brownlow has issued a proclama-

tion ordering the election of a full delegation of the Legislature in certain districts in which the vicinity of the river are congregated thou- day of the month.

FRIDAY JUNE 16, 1865

THE SOLDIERS AND THE GOVERNMENT .- The

soldiers should have confidence in the officers

and the War Department. They have braved

NEGRO SUFFRAGE - PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S

TEWS ON THE SUBJECT—THE POSITION OF

and

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—A small coterie of politi-

theorists, led by Wendell Phillips Charles Sumner, with Judge Salmon P. Chase (a candidate for the Presidency in 1868) as an

uxilliary, are endeavoring to thrust the ques

on of negro suffrage, in the South, upon

President Johnson's administration and upon

the whole country. These ultra impracticables

represent but a small proportion of the North-

ern masses who cordially indorse the views of

President Johnson on the subject as an-

nounced in his late Proclamation authorizing

the re-establishment of civil power in North

Carolina, in which he adheres to the constitu-

tional principle that the legal loyal voters of

ach State are to regulate the elective franchise

The question of negro suffrage has been repeat-

edly discussed within the last ten years upon the

accusation that a large majority of the Republi

can party were for giving to Congress the power

of investing the negroes of the Southern States

with the elective privilege. The accusation,

however, was always met with the answer

that the qualification of voters was exclusivel

within the control of the respective States, and,

therefore, beyond any constitutional power of

Congress. Such was the view expressed by the

most able and influential men of that party

Not only so, but all the most enlightened and

powerful anti-slavery men, while advocating

freedem for the slave, have taken positive

ground against the policy of negro suffrage,

though it should be conferred upon him by the

States themselves, the controlling consideration

being that the negroes, as a race, lacked those

meral and intellectual qualifications necessary to

a safe exercise of the elective privilege. This

subject was very clearly and forcibly presented

by the late President Lincoln, in a speech de-

livered by him in September, 1859, at Colum-

Appearing here for the first time in my life.

have been somewhat embarrassed for a topic by way of introduction to my speech; but I hav been relieved from my embarrassment by an introduction which the thio Statesman newspa

introduction which the vino Stav sman no rep-per gave me this morning. In this paper I have read an article in which among other state-ments, I find the following: "In debating with

or set int, Mr. Descon elevated in layor of ne-gro enfirsge, and attempted to defend that vile conception against the little giant."

I mention this now, at he opening of my re-marks, for the number of making three com-

I mention this now, at he opening of my re-arks, for the purpose of making three con-ents upon it. The first I have already an-unced; it furnished me as introductory topic he second is to show that the gentleman is istaken. Thirdly, to givehim an opportunity

correct it.

In the flist place, in regard to this matter bea mistake. I have found that it is not en
a mistake. I have found that it is not en
aly sare, when one is misrepresented under
very nose, to allow the misrepresentation to
uncontradicted. I, therefore, propose, here
the cutset, not only to say that this is a misresentation, but to show conclusively that

resentation, but to show conclusively that it; and you will bear with me while I read

aple of extracts from that very "memorable bate with Judge Douglas last year, to whice

is newspaper refers. In the first pitched but e which Serator Douglas and myself had, a

the town of Ottawa, I used the language which

ing an ex ract, I continued as follows:

greater length, but this is the true con

will now read. Having been previously read

f all that I have ever said in regard to the in-litution of slavery and the black race. Thi

of all that I have ever said in regard to the institution of slavery and the black race. This
is the whole of it, and anything that argues me
into his idea of perfect social and political equality with the negro, is but a specious and fantastic arrangement of words, by which a man
can prove a horse-chestnut to be a chestnut
horse. I will say here, while upon this subject
that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly,
to interfere with the institution of slavery in
the States where it exists. I believe I have no
lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. I have no purpose to introduce
political and social equality between the white
and black race. There is a physical difference
between the two, which, in my judgment, will
probably forbid their ever living together,
upon the footing of perfect equality; and,
inasmuch as it has become a necessity that
there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge
Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior positin. I have never
said anything to the contrary, but I hold that,
not withstanding all this, there is no reason in
the world why the negro is not entitled to all
the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence—the right to life, liberty,
and the pursuit of happiness. I hold that he is
as much entitled to these as the white man I
agree with Judge Douglas, he is not my equal
in meny respects—certainly not in color nex-

agree with Judge Douglas, he is not my equal in many respects—certainly not in color, perhaps not in moral or intellectual endowment

haps not in moral or intellectual endowments. But in the right to eat the bread, without leave of any body else, which his own hands earn, he is my equal, and the equal of Judge Douglas, and the equal of every living man."

Upon a subsequent occasion, when the reason for making a statement like this recurred, I

d: While I was at the hotel to-day an elderly ntleman called on me to know whether I wa

gentleman called on me to know whether I was really in favor of producing perfect equality between the negroes and white people. While I had not proposed to myself, on this occasion,

was asked me, I thought I would

tion was asked me, I thought I would occupy perhaps five minutes in saying something in regard to it. I will say, then, that I am not, nor never have been, in favor of bringing ab ut, in any way, the social and political equality of the white and black race—that I am not, or ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurious of negroes, nor of qualitying them to hol office, or intermarry with the white people, and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black

physical difference between the white and black races which, I believe, will forever forbid the

two races living together or terms of social an

political equality. And, in a smuch as they can not so live, while they do remain togethe

there must be the position of superior and in ferior, and I, as much as any other man, am i

favor of having the superior position a signed to the white race. I say, upon thi occasion, I do not perceive that, because the

isfied of its correctness, and that is the case of Judge Douglas's old friend, Colonel Richard M Johnson. I will also add to the remarks

have made (for I am not going to enter at large upon this subject), that I have never had the least apprehension that I or my friends would

comment upon that newspaper article. It is: That I presume the editor of that paper

an honest and truth-loving man, and that h

will be greatly obliged to me for furnishing him

The views expressed in the foregoing extract

were the same that he entertained at the time

of his death, and, as we have indisputable as-

the ultimate policy of the Government in refer

sectional hatred upon a false and odious issue

Andrew Johnson represents the popular senti

tain bim that the ultras may be effectually

officers. The convention will be quite an im

portant one, and we can but express the hop

and Mississippi proclamations of Presiden

Johnson, and take emphatic ground agains

the few ultra men who are urging the policy of

negro suffrage in the Southern States. Ohio

justly exerts a powerful influence over the sen-

timent of the Western and Middle States, and

hev now control the policy of the nation.

driven from the contest.

nen, I don't want to read at an

ments, I find the following: "In det Senator Douglas during the memora of last fall, Mr. Lincoln eclared in t

bus, Ohio. Mr. Lincoln sail :

imerable hardships and fought gallantly have crushed the rebellion, won the gratitude of all patriotic citizens, and challenged the admiration of the world. They have struck many severe blows in defence of the Government, and if their services were not appreciated by the President and his Cabinet, then we might charge them with the basest ingratitude. But there is no foundation upon which to make such a charge. The Government does appreciate the invaluable services of the sol diers. None are more kindly cared for more highly honored than they They are the saviours of the republic, and all loval citizens hail them as such. In camp, on marches, and in battle-fields they have proved themselves invincible, and have won undying enown. The dark storm-clouds have passed and the angel of peace again spreads her white wings over the land. The soldier, after passing ough so many campaigns, and breasting the shock of so many battles, is permitted, for the first time, since the appeal to arms was made, to enjoy a moment of undisturbed quiet and rest. Away from the clang and the excite ment of actual war, the veteran feels ill at ease, and it is but natural that thoughts of early friends and home should take possession of hi tion before President Johnson. Action in the mind. The bright picture of the far off home, made more fascinating by the light pencilings f fancy, on which the veteran so fondly muses by day, and which mingles in his dreams by night, we know is full of tempting beauty; but the man who is proud of his record as a soldier will be patient, and not yield to any of the baser influences. We repeat that the soldier should have onfidence in his Government. He cheerfully responded to the call to arms when the Repub was in danger. He then had confidence in the rulers of the land. He offered his life as a pledge of his faith. If in the hour of trial and oubt he feared not to trust the Nation, why hould be hesitate to do so now. Undoubtedly all of the soldiers are held in the service for good and prudential reasons. To preserve the army organization entails a heavy expense upon the people, and did they not believe that the War Department was influenced by wise and atriotic motives in retaining the soldiers, they uld not be slow to enter their solemn protest against such a measure. Our heroes should orgratulate themselves that their duties are ss light and dangerous than they were on year ago. It will be but a few months at the thest before they will be disbanded and per mitted to return to their homes with records unsullied by a single rash and dishonorable act. Their friends and families will welcome them more proudly then, and hey will have the satisfaction of knowing that they performed their duty on every occasion. We sincerely hope that not a single ldier can be found in the whole of Sherman's gal'ant army who seriously entertains one thought of insubordination. Sherman's heroes ave won too much fame to sacrifice it so easily. Their names are too bright with the halo of glory to be lightly tarnished now. The people are and ever will be grateful to those who have borne the burdens of this gigantic struggle, and, as soldiers honorably discharged m the army, they will always regard them with emotions of pride. We are pained to see

that a spirit of discontent, apparently, is rife We continue daily to be in receipt of a large umber of communications from them, comlaining of the existing state of affairs. We shall always do everything in our power to oblige the soldier and benefit his condition. But can we benefit him by publishing his complaints? Gen. Logan, the gallant commander of the Army of the Tennessee, cannot remedy the evi! if evil exists. He is acting under it structions from the War Department, and must obey his orders. He desires as earnestly to return to his home as do any of the men under his command, but he is too much of a soldier to mur at the decisions of the War Department. Let his subordinates imitate his exam ple, and patiently await the action of the Gov. ernment.

Major-General Sherman, in his speech

Chicago several days ago, very forcibly ex sed the idea that, the war being over, the ime had come when sectional animositie ould be forgotten, and every poecibic effort made to heal the wounds inflicted upon the outh by the struggle itself. The energies o smen should be directed to the restoration of prosperity and reace to every part of the land. President Johnson is evidently prompted by the same magnanimous sentiments that General Sherman so eloquently uttered at Chicago. He has lately spoken words of wisdom and friendship to the Southern people, appreciating as he does the condition in which the war has placed them. His late proclamations authorizing the re-establishing of civil government in the States of North Carolina and Mississippi, and also his oclamation removing restrictions from trade throughout the South, demonstrate his pur pose to do everything in his power to restore the shattered States to their former prosperity As an exchange very appropriately says, it i astonishing to see how many individuals and sees fail to comprehend that the changed ircumstances of the country require a corre sponding change of tone. While there was war ere was some propriety in the use of exasperating language towards the enemies of the na tion, and to paint their crimes in the darkes ssible colors was at last natural, though we doubt if there was a time during the war when the people needed to be inspired with hatred in rder to fight well for the Union. But now the war is over: the rebel armies have surrendered and are disarmed and disbanded; the whole South lies powerless at our mercy; what do we want now? The work to be done by Christian patriotism is to bind up the bleeding wounds of he nation and assuage the animosities bred b civil strife. We want true union and concord in the quickest possible time and by such means as will make these blessings perpetual. Are these ends to be gained by reproaches and inrectives; by prolonging the spirit and the evil of war after the war itself has terminated There can be but one answer to these questions Our soldiers understand this. They show no nimosity toward the rebels they have conquered. On the contrary, they fraternize at once with them, and conquer them the second time by kindness. There is not one of our fighting Generals who counsels harsh and vindictive measures toward the subjugated. It takes a civilian in epaulettes to do it, and only those who have watched the war at a safe distance echo the cry for vengeance. If the people of the outh could understand the real feeling in the North they would be reassured. There is no such spirit of vengeance there as is indicated by ome of the newspapers. They are mere echoes of the echo of the War Department, which has not yet learned that we have entered upon an era of peace. Treason will be punished, but not in any spirit of vengeance or bloodthirstines The Government has the chief instigators of the ebellion in its hands. They will be calmly and deliberately tried; some may be condemned to death; if any of them are spared it will be by acts of Executive clemency. If one or more of them are hung it will be to demonstrate the ality and enormity of the crime of treason, and the power and duty of the Government to

ernment will be magnanimous and generous. The people of the North will not permit to be otherwise. Our special despatches on our first page his morning give a synoptical statement of Gen. Halleck's defence against the charges made against him by Gen. Sherman in his late official report. Halleck says that all his acts, of which Gen. Sherman complains, were done under orders from Gen. Grant, who alone should be held esponsible for them. Gen. Stoneman, also, has written a letter to Secretary Stanton for the purpose of vindicating himself from certain ements contained in Gen. Sherman's report. It is expected now that Gen. Sherman will reply to the letters of Halleck and Stoneman for unless he shall do so, the controversy will be left at a very unsatisfactory point. Gen Sherman is not apt to make any statements representatives to Congress, and members of which he cannot substantiate, and if he has done so with reference to the facts in this controversy, he has but honestly committed an ercolty. At every Federal garrison along and in on the first Thursday in August next, the third ror, which, we are sure, it will afford him great pleasure to correct.

protect itself against traitors. That accom-

or to satisfy abstract notions of justice. And

as to the people of the South generally, the

lished, not a life will be taken for vengeance,

CROP PROSPECTS .- From all accounts we reeive, both from individual sources and through the press, the late rains have been extensive and copious, and they came just as they began be needed. The spring in the West was cold and wet, and put back in many localities its roper work. Then it became suddenly dry, nd it was feared that a severe drouth was oing to follow the other extreme. The prophis of evil were many, and their vaticinations comy. Happily, their auguries have turned out to be baseless. The rain, the blessed rain as put them all to rout; and while it has refreshed and gladdened the dry earth, causing corn and grain and vegetables of every descripon to shoot up in luxuriance and expand their reen leaves, it has had an effect not less pleasing and grateful upon the minds of the farmer emselves, who are hopeful and buoyant at the right and glowing prospect of abundant har-

Sometimes famine and pestilence follow the orrors of war. In a country so broad as ours, however, with a climate suited to every species of vegetable and animal life, with a soil so va ied and so rich, with an endless succession and termingling of highlands and low!all, of wamp and hammock, of grove and prairie, of running streams and bubbling fountains to irrigate and make fruitful the valleys when hey become parched, of bold mountains and jutting crags to attract and pierce the clouds, and open their myriad sluices when they are needed, there is little danger of such a result to is unless, through our own wanton supineness and idleness or intestine wranglings, we inexcusably invite and become the agents of it. This is not likely to be the case. Labor, it is true, has been greatly disturbed oth North and South, and everything almost as been turned upside down and inside out. But the storm has passed and its elements are

pidly settling down into order. Industry is ecking its old channels. Our immense armies ave been or are breaking up. Multitudes of soliers have returned home and gone to ploughing and planting, and many others are following ard upon their footsteps. The prisoners we ave held have been nearly all discharged. Most of the paroled soldiers of Lee's and Johnon's armies went immediately home and to work. They were in time to put in spring rops of various kinds designed to yield food, d, though they labored under many disadantages through want of horses, agricultural plements, and seed, they will nevertheless ise in the aggregate, an immense amount of eadstuffs, nearly, if not quite enough, in all obability, for their own consumption. Ineed, this is a matter of necessity with them. nd necessity, as all know, is the mother of inentien. They will have nothing to buy provisions with, and they will be obliged, ex neceslate rei, to raise them at home. This being he case, they will find ways and means to acomplish the object. They will be again with eir wives and children or parents, and whether the negroes are gone or demoralized or not. hey will feel that the occasion demands that ey should put their own shoulders to the wheel with unwonted vigor, and they will do it. They will feel the force and workings of. a law igher and stronger than any the Government an enact, and they will not be slow to yield a rompt and cheerful obedience to its stern quisitions.

The great majority of the rank and file of the te Southern armies never owned any negroes, at least very few, and were accustomed to abor with their own hands in the field. A reumption of work therefore will be no hardship novelty to them. On the contrary, they will e delighted once more to get the chance to la oor for themselves and their loved ones after he terrible deprivations to which they have so ong been subjected. They will devote them lves chiefly, it can hardly be doubted, to the roduction of articles of prime necessity for ood, such as corn, potatoes, garden vegetables. c., and where the season is so long as it is in the South, they will experience little difficulty, we imagine, in securing comparatively abundant crops. There can be in the far South, as every one knows, a succession of some kinds of rops in the same year.

Of the great staple, cotton, there can be, it our view, but little grown. In the first place, cause of the imperious necessity which exists for the production of breadstuffs. That, obvious v. must be the first consideration. In the next ace, the armies were not disbanded in time to repare the ground and plant it early enough it to mature; and as the conscription law. had pressed almost every able-bodied man-and many men that were not able bodied-into mili women and children, and sick soldiers, who ere scarcely able to undertake the cultivation of cotton. The negroes were much demoralized even before Lee's surrender, by the events of the war, and, of course, worse since. Very little cotton could therefore have been planted, and very little consequently can be expected.

From all this, we argue that the demand on the art of the South for Western breadstuffs the present year will be very light-as nothing in comparison with what it was before the warand that prices, therefore, will go steadily down. Breadetuffs must become chesp. Everybody vill have enough, and to spare. The South will aise her own bread from compulsion, it not from choice, since she has and will have othing to give in exchange for it, and could not purchase were she so disposed.

occasion, I do not perceive that, because the white man is to have the superior p sition, the regro should be denied every thing. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro we man for a slave I must necessarily want her for a wife. My understanding is that I can just let her alone. I am now in my fifted year, and I certainly never have had a black woman for either a slave or a wife. So it seems to me quite possible for us to get along without making either slaves or wives of negroes. I will add to this, that I have never seen, to my knowledge, a man, woman, or child, who was in favor of producing perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and white men. I recollect of but one distinguished instance that I ever heard of so frequently as to be satisfied of its correctness, and that is the case of There are but two States that produce sugar Louisiana and Texas. The plantations in the ormer of these States have been pretty wel broken up, and many of them abandoned. To dd to the mischief, the levees of the Mississippi have in many places given way and looded large portions of the State thus ef. ectually destroying, for the time being, many plantations whose owners were trying to save emething from the general wreck. But a small part of Texas is adapted to the rewth of sugar-cane, and the crop in that

State amounts to but little. We shall have to look beyond the boundarie f the United States for our sweetening this year, and perhaps for many years to come.

least apprehension that I or my friends would ever marry negroes, if there was no law to keep them from it; but, as Judge Douglas and his friends seem to be in great apprehension that they might, if there were no law to keep them frem it, I give him the most solemn pledge that I will do the very best to stand by the law of the States which forbids the marrying of white people with negroes."

There, my frierds, you have briefly what I have, on former occasions, said upon the subject, to which this newspaper, to the extent of its ability, has drawn the public attention. In it you not only perceive, as a probability, that DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT .- A carefully exeated counterfeit of the United States legal tender \$100 greenback note has made its ap pearance, and is likely to disturb the circulaon of the whole of that denomination of legal enders on account of the perfection of its workmanship. It is hardly recognizable, ext you not only perceive, as a probability, that n that contest I did not, at an time, say I was n favor of negro suffrage, but the abolute proof that twice—me substantially and once supressly—I declared against IT. Having thown you this, there remains but a word of comment in it. cept by an expert or on the closest examination. One of these counterfeits was paid out to a Boston efficial a few days ago by the Bank of he Metropolis, which had received it from some unknown source, and had not recognized it a counterfeit. He also received it as genuine, and paid it over to a well known lawyer, by thus an opportunity to correct the misrepresentation he has made, before it has run so long that malicious people can call him a liar.—[Follett, Foster, & Co's Lincoln and Douglas De bates, pp 240—41. whom it was also taken without suspicion The latter gentleman deposited it on accounat the Mount Vernon Bank. It underwent the scrutiny there of the receiving teller, who did not recognize it as counterfeit, but credited it from the celebrated Columbus speech of Mr. to the depositor. On a second glance, how-ever, he detected its character, and threw it Lincoln embodied the sentiment of his party, out. It was then returned to the Bank of the Metropolis, where, upon careful and critical surance, they are now emphatically inexamination, it was pronounced to be good. But, being taken from there to the office of the o be counterfeit.

dorsed not only by President Johnson, but by nir e-tenths of the loyal American people. The United States Sub-Treasurer, it was pronounced limited class of ultra men who favor a wicked usurpation of power by Congress over the sub-PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED -In accordject have received no encouragement from Annce with War Department General Orders No. drew Johnson, who, with his strong practical 109, two hundred and seventeen prisoners of sense, refuses to be dictated to by the impracwar were yesterday released from the Military ticable sentimentalists who would overthrow rison in this city upon taking the oath of althe cardinal principles of the Government if legiance. They were furnished transportation but to achieve their ultra purposes. The o their homes, and supplied with three days' people throughout the North cordially sustain ations. The number embraced eight Captains, the President, and will continue to do so durwelve Lieutenants, thirty-two non-commi ing his administration. It is exceedingly unioned officers, and one hundred and sixty-five fair, therefore, in papers that are hostile to the rivates, many of whom were badly wounded Union itself to represent the views of a small n the battles below Nashville last winter class of extreme Northern men as embodying There are at present only nine prisoners of war confined in the Military Prison, five of whom ence to negro suffrage, with a view to arousing re too sick to leave the hospital, and four are waiting special orders from Washington for heir release, viz: Wm. H. Sims, Lieutena ment on the question, and we have but to sus-Colonel 44th Mississippi infantry; Thomas W. Ellsberry, Major 5th Arkansas infantry; Luther May, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Thom The Obio State Union Convention will as's North Carolina Legion; and Jesse Thorp. ssemble at Columbus on the 21st inst., to nomrivate 1st Kentucky bottalion cavalry.

inate a candidate for Governor and other State Wm. Spalding, a rebel guerilla, who surndered some time since, was arrested yesterlay on the charge of murder. that it will fully endorse the North Carolina

Some say that Andy Johnson is non mmittal. But it can't be denied that Jeff Davis is fully committed.

No less than 5,000 photographs of Booth he assassin, have been sold by one firm in SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

THE QUESTION SETTLED —We want the ques-tion of slavery settled once and for all.

What in the name of all the gods of the antheon and saints in the calendar, of all the nservatives and radicals and isms in the land. s the Democrat trying to keep up and to proong the useless agitation for, then?

It wants the "question of slavery settled. That is refreshing. If we did not know to the contrary, we should suspect the Democrat to e venturing a bit of irony upon its own course It is constantly boasting that it has seen no sights and heard no sounds within the last four or five years. Its boasting to this effect is entirely supererogatory, wholly unne Any one who peruses its columns would know this without being told so. It need not imitate Sancho Panza, who, when he had painted a fine picture, wrote under it. "This is a horse," lest people should mistake it for a calf or kangaroo. The picture which the Democrat every da paints, for the purpose of displaying the departed glories of the defunct institution, sufficiently attests its nature and design without a label We admit our neighbor has neither seen nor heard anything of late years. We take him at his own word and give him the full credit of it We have heard of people before who, having eyes see not, and having ears hear not The position of our neighbor is by no means a novelty in the world. It's as old as the pyra mids, or as that toad four or five thousand year, of age which was found lately in England im bedded in a rock, and possessing no mouth ears or eyes, not having any use for such things That little animal, by the way, would make a excellent emblem or symbol for our anti-amen ment, stick-to-slavery-at-any-price friends They should have a spirited picture of it paint ed upon all their banners, and as our neighbo over the way is a capital limner we would delicately hint-privately of course-that he be engaged forthwith as the artist. It would be for him a laber of love. But seriously, if the editor of the Democra

has neither seen nor heard anything for four or five years past, there are people, and many of them who have. Go ask the veterans of Sherman's army now encamped around Louis ville what they have seen and heard and felt within the period mentioned? Go interrogate the friends, the desolate orphans, the hear broken widows and mothers of the three hundred and odd thousand braves of the loval States who are now sleeping their last sleep t neath the soil which their blood has reddened or whose bones lie bleaching upon it, what ti ings the warm gales from the South have horne to them? If their answers do not appal you. turn to the hospitals of twenty or more States and enquire of the hundred thousand victims of the war who are lingering in them in every stage and kind of disease, who exhibit in their own persons every species of mutilation of which the human system is susceptible, or who have been discharged maimed and disfigured and made almost helpless for life as to the visual and aural phenomena which they have witnessed since the discharge of the first gun at Fort Sumpter? Put similar questions to the prisoners of the Libby, of Salisburg, of Andersonville, but nerve yourself well, brace all your sinews to their utmost tension for the responses that may be made. Sights and sounds, forsooth There have been many and sad and dismal. We pity the man who has not felt them, not to f speech and figments of the imagination, bu real and horrible as visions and choruses from the infernal regions.

It might be interesting to those who after for mere party purposes and in order to ride nto office upon the old prejudices which the uppose still to linger around an effete institu tion that they apparently think the people of Kentucky have not intelligence and manliness and moral courage enough to throw off, to have seen and heard nothing, who offect to believe that no radical changes have taken place in regard to society and slavery in the South since the war began, to visit her battle fields and inquir of the Southern people themselves as to thei knowledge and experience in the premises, as to sights and sounds they have seen and heard, as the heavy surges of suffering and despair which have rolled over their bowel and tricken heads, crushing out the very life-blood of the broken hearts of a multitude of wives and mothers and fathers, making the land desclate as if all the spirits of darkness had sprea! over it their raven wings; and all for the purnose of ministering to the insatiate, remorseless unclean ambition of a set of demagogues who falsely and hypocritically pretended that their object was to protect the rights of the Southern ple, who made, to compass their unholy ob ect, the safety of slavery the occasion and cause of their despotic deeds. The safety of the institu ion was the key-note of all their songs, the bur den of all their frantic appeals to the Southern peor le, until the ball of fire and blood was set in otion, and then, in order to secure foreign eccgnition, they had the cool impudence to asure Europe, as Yancey, Mann, and Roste, the first commissioners to England and France, in a printed circular, did, that slavery had nothing do with the question they were fighting about The opponents of the Constitutional Amend ment in Kentucky want the question of slavery ettled," do they? And do they really suppose the people of Kentucky will give them credi for sincerity in assuming, as they do, that the question is not already "settled" virtually in

ery State, and technically in every State ex cept Kentucky and Delaware in the Union, and in the overthrow of the institution? Do they think anybody so hopelessly stolid as to suppose that they believe they can, at this late day, and after the events of the war, unsettle the question and then settle it the other way, and so preserve slavery as it was? There is'nt an idict within the limits of the Commonwealth equal to this amount of credulity. If there is he is not competent to keep himself out of the fire. The late President issued a proclamation -we state the fact distinctly for the benefit o the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment in this State, since, by their own confession, they are not aware that anything of much conse quence has taken place lately-abolishing slavery throughout the United States, with certain exceptions. The forces of the Rapphlic have given the proclamation practical effect wherever it was designed to apply. But the said proclamation was dated many months ago, and as the opponents of the settled que tion hereabouts cannot see, or hear, or remember anything, we have another fact for their special the 13th of June, 1865, just four days ago, the present President of the United States, one Andrew Johnson by name-we are thus particular because our opponents don't know what has taken place of late-also issued a proclamation, which is published in the National Intelligencer of the 14th, and from this correct copy we extract the following passage:

Nor shall this proclamotion affect, or in any way impair, any laws heretofore passed by Congress and duly approved by the President, or env preclamations or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, or in any way affecting the relations of slavery, whether of presents represents that the whether of persons or property; but, on the fore made or issued, are expressly saved an ared to be in tull force and virtue In testimony whereof, I have hereunto s and and caused the seal of the United Sta

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one L s.] thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON. By the President:
WM H SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The question, we think, is "settled"; but Kenncky may give herself infinite trouble in trying selessly to unsettle it. We add no more, lest our opponents in a few days should declare that | found, like a certain cup of the olden time, they have never seen or heard anything of this extract or the proclamation which contains it at all. FIRE AT HANNIBAL .- A fire broke out at Han

nibal, Mo., Friday night, June 10th, which de-

stroyed five houses, one frame building, occupied by a man named Martin, and used as a saloon oss about \$300; one frame building, occupied by colored families—loss about \$500; one twotory frame, owned and occupied by H. F. Meyer, and used as a saloon and boardinghouse-loss in money \$655, on building and contents, about \$1,500, insured \$1 100; one arge three-story brick building, owned by M. M. Fuqua, and occupied by Pogue & Co. as a obacco factory-loss about \$25,000, insured for \$7,000; one three story brick house, owned and convied by A. McNulty as a saloon and board-

ing-house-loss \$2,000, no insurance.

Far In view of the convulsed condition of the slavery system in the insurrectionary States, and the extensive suffering there endured by the negro population, the editor of the Louisville crat asks:

Who are the authors of these calamities in led on a poor, deluded race of people? The question is not difficult to answer. The Democrat holds the abolitionists responsible for the ca'amities. We answer, however, that y are but one of the results logically arising from the late war upon the Federal Union. The bellion which sought to overthrow the Union has itself been overthrown, and the further consequence is that the whole social and political organization of the rebellious States has been up-turned. Hence these calamiti they can be alleviated only by the gradual resto ration of peace and order in the Southern states. As long ago as the beginning of the rebellion the Journal told the leaders of secession that, should they precipitate the country nte civil war, the bands of society and Gov ernment throughout the South would be sundered, and all the calemities now so deepl felt would be entailed upon her people. Looking forward through the mazes the terrible struggle, we endeavored to depict to the Southern States the inevitable an wful results of rebellion, and now we feel surprise when informed of the deplorable lition in which the varied relations of Southern society are found. The negro population are not the only victims of the dreadful calamities which have overtaken the South; there are housands upon thousands of white men, omen, and children, who are sufferers equally with them. It was not expected by any enightened thinker upon the subject in the loyal States that slavery would survive the rebellion. All Union men were confident in the beginning t the same lamentable results which are now plainly seen would occur, slavery roken down, the negroes roaming at will ough the country, and poverty enthrallisg nillions of once happy homes in the South. These results, however, are not to be attributed Northern abolitionists, nor to President Linnor to any act of the Federal Congress ecting the relations of slavery, rather, and only, to the great war which | ginia was formed by a convention of only eleve itors precipitated to destroy the nation itself. Had there been no secession, no rebellion, these

coln's proclamation of freedom. deplorable consequences would never have eaceful, as prosperous, as happy as before the enius of battle swept her borders with the ame of desolation. It is a cruel libel upon the Government of the United States to say that its ons, its policy produced the existing state of affairs in the South, for, in truth, the rebellion is he source of all its woes. But we are as confident that the present condition of society at the outh cannot long continue as we were confident our years ago that such a condition would ably arise from the rebellion itself. radually, but certainly, order will be evolved out of anarchy, the varied avocations of peaceindustry will be resumed, the blessings of wealth will return to the now poverty stricken tricts, the old system of slavery will be disacid by the new and better one of free labor, and the South will receive an impetus which. fter a few years, will fairly place her in the pathway to unknown prosperity. These camities, of which the Democrat writes so stily, attributing them to abolitionists, will all be removed by the wave of returning peace nd prosperity which will be sent over the speak of hearing and seeing merely; not figures | South by the deep pulsations of the nation's John Mitchell's career has been a strange

ne. Twenty years ago he was one of the anti-England editors in Ireland, and by far the mos owerful of them all. Some of his articles against the British Government were almost terrific in their denunciatory eloquence. He and others more influential than himself got up a rebellion, which was speedily put down, and ore of the results was their banishm British penal colony. By means which were stly regarded as involving a violation of paole he effected his escape and made his wa this country. He established a paper in New York and conducted it with much ability, but gave offence by his advocacy of slavery as a divine institution and was constrained to give up his position. He went to the South and un ertook one or two newspaper enterprise there, but, notwithstanding his talent and his uniform zeal for the South against the rest of the country he failed. After the breaking ou of the rebellion, which he had instigated with is whole soul and might, he sent all his sor into the rebel army, and, we believe, volun-teered himself, but afterwards he left the service nd took a place in the editorial department of that most violent of rebel organs, the Richmond Examiner. All his sons perished, but, with the eath of each, his ferocity against the Federa Government increased three-fold. The more he became desolate, the more wildly he raved for universal desolation. The rebellion died a his children had died, and he, sad no doubt bu anabatedly rebellious in spirit, fled to New York, the city where he had begun his career in this country, and became one of the editorof the most disloyal paper published there. It is hardly supposable that John Mitchell als whole career in this country being known, eally expected to remain unmolested as a dis oyal editor in New York. He did not remain nmolested. He was arrested for treason and ent to Fort Lafayette, where he is now con

fined, awaiting trial for the capital crime with which he is charged. Poor John Mitch ell! Utterly and bitterly as we condemn his course, we cannot but pity him. His aughtiness, his genius, his ferocity, his hatred and scorn of all opposed to him, car vail him little now. With the wretched conciousness that his whole life has been a series of miserable failures, that his sons from yield. ing to his teachings and instigations lie in bloods graves or bleach in the winds and rains of eaven, and that he himself with probably th lood of thousands upon his head and soul iying in a gloomy prison with no prospect of coming forth except to be tried for his life, and. even if acquitted or pardoned and exiled, with no country to find refuge in, his lot seems deplorable enough to awaken some sympathy even n the heart of the worst enemy he has or ever had in the world. Poor John Mitchel!!

It is stated that the monuments erected ipon the Bull Run battle-field have been detroved, and that the Federal forces which built them threaten to leave no vestige of civization for two square miles around. The threatened retribution may seem harsh, and, if information and enlightenment. It is this: Oo it be carried out, some injustice may be done, . but the people everywhere thoughout the States lately in active rebellion must understand, that, whilst they are entitled to be protected in whatever rights belong to them, it is not one of their rights to demolish Federal monuments aised by Federal authorities upon Federal soil. If Virginia is not Federal soil, Virginia is still n rebellion, and, if she is still in rebellion, her rebels must be brought to their senses by some means-gentle or rough.

The anti-amendment people seem terribly prebensive, that, unless restrained by the titution, they will inevitably marry niggers. We have all heard of the noisy fellow, who, etting into a quarrel, cried out to those around "hold me, gentlemen, or I shall strike him." Each anti-amendment man seems calling aloud in a similar spirit, "hold me, dear Constitution, or I shall marry a nigger as sure as you are born." But we propose that the Constitution stand off and see fair play.

Benjamin, the youngest member of the te rebel Cabinet, has made his escape. We are sorry for it. All of the Cabinet ministers are guilty, but, if the hugest mass of guilt and malignity could be detected, it would be upon the person of "Benjamin the youngest."

John Mitchell says, in the New York lews, that he "asks and expects nothing except the protection of the laws of the land. He may find that the laws of the land are someimes a tight fit for a fellow's throat. They are not always a comfortable neckerchief.

When a fellow cocks up his boots in one f the boxes of a theatre, the pit cries out "boots!" "boots!" That's just what the Federal squad cried while pursuing Jeff Davis.

If the cordwainer who made Jeff Davis's oots can prove his title to the honor, he will nake his fortune. Every secret rebel will order pair.

Gen. Sherman has slightly corrected his eport of his great campaign. But the campaign itself needs no correcting.

We learn that the arrest was made by det

Kelly and Elder, under the direction of General Dix, the latter having received orders from Washington to arrest Mitchell on the charge of Soon after the arrest of Mitchell, Judge Mcvisited General Dix's headquarters, but learn nothing of the prisoner's move-The Judge said the Government could by the prisoner as a traitor, for he was an

, and none but citizens could be tried as ors. The Judge also declared that the Gov-nent could only held Mitchell as an allen my, but now it is supposed to have no ene-During this afternoon, Judge McCunn visited deneral Dix at his home, but probably before hen Mitchell was at sea.

Bosrow, June 14.

The Boston Traveller says: Some of them rere shown great attentions by some of the cit-cers, who seemed to spare no pains to make them enjoy themselves during their stay in deston. These rebels freely acknowledge, that,

the old Union is not very enthusia Washington, May 14.
The honorobly discharged soldiers have been reanted the privilege of retaining their arms at he following rates: Muskets of all kinds, with or without accourrements, \$10; all other car-bines and revolvers, \$8; sabres and swords, with or without belts, \$3. New York, June 14.
The Herald's Washington special says: Generals Halleck and Storeman have written letters

ngh they have taken the oath, their love for

erais Palicek and Stoteman have written letters to the War D-partment in reply to the strictures put upon them by General Sherman. General Halleck is understood to throw all the respon-sibility of his actions in the premises on Gen. Grant, and Stoneman claims, that, by acting on his own judgment, he compelled the functive Jeff Davis and party to take up the line of march which resulted in his capture by Grant, and Stoneman claims, that, by acting on his own judgment, he compelled the fugitive Jeff Davis and party to take up the line of march which resulted in his capture by the troops sent out to head him off.

The Tribune's special says: A large number of seldiers, believing the war over and their meral obligations to serve for the war are fulfilled, have taken French leave for their homes. Several hundred have passed into Muyland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. To-day, a small squad arrived here, and was marched through the city to the adjacent camps, having been squad arrived here, and was marched through the city to the adjacent camps, having been pl ked up in Maryland.

The Post's Washington special says: The delegations from Virginia, headed by Messrs. Botts and Rives, arrived here to-day, and are awaling an interview with the President. They oppose all the measures of Governor Pierpont, and claim that the new Constitution of Vir-

embers. The Herald's Charleston correspondent, dated

of the people on the seating was held at Summerville on the the President of a Provisional Governor.

The Tribute has Tribute has papers from Buenos Avres ning additional details of the first movements of the belligerents in the opening war between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay. resident Mitrea, on receiving the news of th nvasion of the Argentine Republic, issued a proclamation to his fellow-countrymen, sumcording them to their posts as citizen soldiers, coording to the press of Buenos Ayres, the priciamation has been received with enthusiasm, and all political parties have been united in the determination to support the Government. The Republic is declared in a state of siege.

Republic is declared in a state of slege.

The Times says according to present appearances the war may become one of the most important that has ever taken place in South America. The land forces of Paraguay are estimated at 60 000, those of the allies, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay, are estimated at 75,000, but the greater number of this force has yet to be raised, while Paraguay's force Is already in the field. It is thought, therefore, ready in the field. It is thought, therefore, that it may take a few months before the alies can assume the aggressive. The combined population of the allied countries so far exceeds of Paraguay that the success of the latter seems impossible. Paraguay hopes that they will find many allies in the Northern prov-inces of the Argentine Republic and in Ura-

The Times prints Meade's and Sheridan's reports of their final operations. They detail all the movements of the last campaign similar to the many reports already given of the final

buggle.
General Sheridan's effective force of cavalry mbered 9,000. On the 29th of Mar supporting man, to t Lee's army. be able to come up to time, and he, there as Sheridan says unsolicited by himself, cl as rapidly as he might have done, and his man was dissatisfed with him during the engage was disaaseed with an adding the engagement; adding that portions of his line gave way when not exposed to heavy fire, and simply for want of confidence on the part of the men, which Gen Warren did not except himself to inspire. I therefore relieved him Sheridan deer the battle of Five Forks untill Lee's su

Mashington, June 14.
Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Gov. Humiton, of Texas, Gov. Lyon, of Idaho, Senator Williams, of Oregon, Representative Spaiding, of Original Characteristics. thio, and other members of Congress, besides my and navy officers and citizens called on be President to-day.

Official information was received to day con-

cerning the recent fires at Chattanooga and Nashvile. The loss at Chattanooga amounted to about \$200,060, that at Nashville nearly three millions, which amount may possibly be reduced one-half from the iron chains and mareduced one-half from the fron chales and machinery, and which may be saved. About the same time a fire occurred in Gallatin, the loss by which is not reported. There was also one near the Chattanooga depot at Nashville, which was soon empressed.

It is the opinion in the Quartermaster's Department that the fires was the work of rebels. But for the fire-wall built by General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster at Nashville, Taylor's department, the place of the fire in that position of the building where the commissary stores were deposited, worth five millions of dollars, would have been destroyed.

would have been destroyed.

The following information has been received in this city: A popular subscription of about twenty-five cents a head was commenced at Nantes, in France, for a gold medal for Mrs. Lincoln. This medal was to bear the following iption: "Liberty, equality, fraternity to oln, twice elected President of the United tes, from the grateful democracy of Fra Lincoln, the honest, abolished slavery, re-established the Union, and saved the republic with out veiling the statue of liberty; sinated on the 15th of April, 1865.

30th of April, when the amount of subscriptions had reached eleven thousand sous, the were reized by the police, who stated that the scheme was to be stepped everywhere in Fance Sr. Louis, June 14.

Judges Bay and Dryden, of the Suprem Court of this State, having declined to years. Court of this State, having declined to vacate
the bench in conformity with an ordinance
passed by the late State Convention, Governor
Fletcher to-day, through General Coleman,
commanding this district, forcibly dispossessed them of their seats, and installed his appointees Hon. David Wagner and Hon. W. S. Lovelace. Judge Barton Bates resigned some time stace, and the Governor appointed Nath. Holmes in and the Governor appointed Nath. Holmes in his stead. The affair created a good deal of WASHINGTON, June 15.

Washington, June 15.

A general misapprehension as to that part of the President's proclamation published this morning which removes restrictions upon trade prevails. Very few persons understand the proclamation as affecting the act of Congress which provides for the payment of 25 per condition. The proclamation is intended and does entirely wipe out the 25 per cent clause, and totally abolishes the Treasury special agency for the purchase of products for the Guernment, and puts an end to cotton agents. The occupation of these agents is gone. Their term of carvice armired vesterday, and now cotton and pation of these agents is gone. Their term of service expired yesterday, and now cotton an other products of the States recently in rebellio will move forward to the markets unobstructed

other products of the States recently in rebellion will move forward to the markets unobstructed and subject only to such custom-house regulations and internal revenue tax as are imposed upon the products of other States.

General Halleck's letter on General Sherman's official report is addressed to the Secretary of War, and dated June 7th. In the opening of the letter General Halleck says that General Sherman has made statements and reflections on his official conduct which are incorrect, and are entirely unjustified by the facts of the case. He proceeds to note first, that at the time his (H.'s) troops were ordered to Greensboro, N. C., that section of the State was not in General Sherman's command, as the latter asserts. General Halleck then says: But whether or not Greensboro or any other part of North Carolina was in my command, Gen. Sherman's remarks are equally without justification. On the 22d of April Lieutenant-General Grant notified me that Sherman's arrangements had been disapproved, and orders were given to resume hostilities, and directed me to move my troops on Danville and Greensboro precisely as I did move them there to await his further orders.

My instructions to Generals Meade, Sheridan, and Wright were just such instructions as Gen. Grant had directed me to give. The offence, or whatever he may please to call it—if any there was—of marching my troops within the territory claimed by General Sherman, was not made by me, but by General Sherman, was not made

le adds that he was ordered to send these nder had been disapproved, but in ent of these troops Halleck says he ed the orders of Gen. Grant. rral Halleck says: General Sherman

movements, they were made pre-nt had directed them. Halleck contends that all his or-stifled by the laws of war, even if n directed by superior author-that at that time he was Sher-

Halleck says Sherman's charge, that at countermanded all his (Halleck's) untrue. General Halleck then alludes gram to the War Department recom-that Wilson's cavalry be sent after espectfully submit that Gen so far as refers to me, is un-

nts are contrary to the real fact er to remark that I have in ape, or manner criticized upon Gen course in North Carolina, or upon man telegraphs also that if he

man's orders Jeff Davis would caped, and that if it had not on's truce Davis would have New York, June 15. ent is published by Gen. Halleck, in sys that the orders issued by him rel-ne movements of troops after Sher-tengement with Johnston had been had no intention to reflect upon or be ful to Gen Sherman. Stoneman has published a statement that be intentionally disobeyed Gen-man's orders, and failed to capture

men of note whose petitions were y are Maj. Gen. Ed. Johnston and unders, of Tredegar Iron Works. w inserted in the pardon lotended e applicant from claiming in the item from: partment of Virginia, in place o goes elewhere. as been assigned to the Milita-nrico county, embracing Rich-

ho lad been reinstated, with his nig-er rebel police.
d of guerilias, 500 strong, have lately in Patrick county, Va., threatening bitants with vengeance. Four have ed, and two at once tried, convicted, and to be shot. The others were litary anthorities, under command of Patrick, and Ford, in connection with 1 Mayor Maro, and inaugurated a sys-oppression and outrage upon the col-ople of Richmond, which has created

500 Sioux Indians, in camp fifteen miles Fort Mitchell, and supposed to be

Washingros, June 15
y Department has received from
Fitzbugh his report concerning the
f the rebel naval forces on Red
mander Fitzbugh in his despatch,
sed ab ard the Ouachita off Alexannue 8 says he started up Red river
of May with the steamers Benton,
out Hindman, and the tug Tennesnavn with General H-stron and his
May in advance of the troops. He
no resistance whatever, All whom
sed well disposed,
ourning of June 3d, the squadron
nder Hart, commanding the rebel

reper civil jurisdiction.
special says: It is said that is been disposed of to the Asegationalists, and that it will red into a place of worship. d to day, from headquarters en's Affairs, &c., directs that h an act of Congress establin referred to the Assistant Refugees, and will at once it the amount of provisions, may be needed for tee supply persons within their respective also says that rations will not res of freedmen and refugees, unly authorized by the Combureau may purchase rations er as commissioned officers of i receive free transportation allocate, transports, &c. Publishess of it those setzed by the Governal parties not required for mil-

ichmond special learns "that on on the part of large landage emigration from Europe y do not relish Northern emiby bringing them from Eucore readily identified with the tand principle. There is a liction that with the present ty pervading the Northern to the South no justice can ter unless it is exacted by rantage fir the p\_litical sense.

operate with you in extending the institutions of civil and religious liberty throughout the (Signed) "WM. A BUCKINGHAM, Sixty-one prisoners were released from Fort Warren to-day.

Warren to-day.

New York, June 15.

The Tribune's Raleigh special says: The 8tb,
174th, 175th, 50th, 18th, and 111th Ohio volunteer infantry, 23d and 25th Michigan, 107th
and 112th Illinois, 80th and 65th Indiana, 19th
Ohio battery, 104th, 100th, 177th, and 1034
Ohio go home as regiments. Besides these
there are detachments, varying from 100 to 500
men.

mes.
General Schofield and staff went to Greens-boro by train this morning, June 8th, to bid adieu to a large portion of his old and honored New York, June 16.

New York, June 16, The Herald's New Orleans correspondent of the 1st says: Maj -Gen. Banks will to-morrow turn over his command to Gen. Canby, by order of Gen. Sheridan. All troops to-day are en route for the neighborhood of the Rio Grande.

In a short time 25 000 Southerners from Texas will be in Mexico. The sympathies of the leading men of that party will not be with Maximillian. milian.

The steamer General Quitman arrived from Shrivesport this morning. She brought down to the mouth of Red River 1,000 exchanged Union prisoners, from Tyler, rexas, The Tribune's special Raleigh correspondent

The Tribune's special Raleigh correspondent says: the following regiments are to be mustered out of the service: 174th, 178th, 50th, 118th, and 111th Ohio volunteer infantry; 23d and 25th Michigan, 107th and 112th Illinois, 80th and 65th Indiana, 19th Ohio battery, 104th, 100th, 117th, and 163d Ohio volunteers; 112th, 115th, 117th, and 152d New York volunteers; 203d Pennsylvania volunteers, and 15th and 16th Connecticut volunteers.

Besides these whole regiments there are detachments varying from thirteen men to two hundred, and additional men from nearly every regiment in the service. The above go home as regiments, the remainder as detachments. It is confidently expected that instead of a large return of our securities from abroad it will be quite the other way, and an increased demand may be expected.

Many 1 ersons here think the best plan of governing the South is to make milliary districts of it for a time, and keep politics out of the field until matters assume a more definite and quiet shape.

nts from City Point, Va . represent agral affairs in a bad condition owing to a y of seed, stock, and farming utensils consists of the inhabitants can be but alf sup I do by the coming crops.

The Herald's Chattanooga correspondent sys the guerilla bands who have been so nu perous and pestilent in Southern Tennessee, forthern Georgia, and Alabama, have quietly isappeared and gone to their homes.

Many of these men who have been guilty of most every crime against humanity, now sur-render and unblushingly expect amnesty for all

render and unblushingly expect amnesty for all their past enormities.

New York, June 16,

Rio Janerio papers of Mav 7fa contain a speech of the Emperor of Brazil at the opening of the National Congress. He alludes to the difficulty with the Government of the United States in consequence of the seizure in Brazilian waters of the rebel steemer Florida and of the interruption of amigable relations

in B-azilian waters of the rebel stemmer Florida and of the interruption of amicable relations with Great Biltain, but states that the justice of Brazil's protest in the former case was admitted, and hopes that in the latter mediation may result equally satisfactory.

The termination of the war with Uraguay is announced, and allusion is made to the pending hostilities with Paraguay, which the Emperor had no doubt, from the manner in which his appeal for volunteers had been responded to, would be terminated with success to his empire. Don Pedro also informs his Congress that he

has recognized Maximillian as Emperor of Mex-ico. Of the present condition of his own em-pire he gives altogether a very favorable view. New York, June 16.
General Herron has established his headquarters at Alexandria, Louisiana, and has issued an order informing the people that the emancipation preclamation will be enforced, and recompending freedment. tion preclemation will be enforced, and recommending freedmen to work for wages. He would soon go to Shreveport.

Governor Murray, of Texas, has called an extra session of the Legislature, and ordered the election of delegates to the State convention. He has also ordered the sheriffs to seize Confederate property and divide it among the

Confederate property and divide it among the people there. The proceeding will be quashed General Brown has occupied Browasville, the rebel garrison under Slaughter having withdrawn, after a row about their pay, which ended in the arrest of Slaughter until the money is forthcoming. Slaughter had sold a battery of six pieces to the Mexican Imperial General Mejia for \$6,000. General Brown had sent a letter to Mejia notifying him of the decree of our Government to preserve amicable relations with the Republic of Mexico, and inclosing an extract from the instructions of the United States Sccretary of State to the effect that our Government should practise absolute non-intervention and non-interference in Mexico, and stating that it would devolve on him (Brown), as far as possible, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to the belliggernts. neral Brown has occupied Brownsville, the

General Brown adds that the troops under his command will not be permitted in any manner to interfere in the relations of Mexico.

A Brownsville letter says: Captain Jenkins, of the 6th Missouri cavalry, is now a Colonel in the Liberal army of Mexico, and Joined Cortinas. The letter says: Steps have been taken

time to check the advance of Cortinas.

New York, June 16.

The World's Washington special says: Reverdy Johnson's argument in the conspiracy trial will relate mainly to the jurisdiction of the court, and it is initimated that it is so severe to some of the members of the commission that they will object to its reception.

The World's correspondent, on a tour of observation of the condition of the people and country of Southwestern Virginia, writes that he finds much poverty, destitution, and suffering. The battle fields and pathways of the armies constitute one vast tract of desolation, and but little has been done in the way of restoration. Whilst acknowledging the freedom of their claves, the late masters, in a convention, resolved that it would be better for the slaves to remain with and work for their late masters till a better arrangement could be made; that they a better arrangement could be made; that they would not employ a negro without the consent of his former master; that all civil officers be requested to take the amnesty oath so as to en-able them to resume the functions of their offices, and pledging themselves to employ all requested to take the atmesty oats so as to enable them to resume the functions of their effices, and pledging themselves to employ all slaves who will properly demean themselves, and resuse employment to the idle and vicious. Lynchburg, though never a place of strife, locks shabby enough. There is more tobacco in store there than any other city in Virginia, and there is much in the surrounding country among the people. There are some petty manifestations of spite, but as a general result the fraternity is more complete than could have been expected. The upper classes are moodly, silent, and sullen. The merchants and smil farmers seem to think that their whole course of reasoning may have been detective. Some of the more ardent rebels are certain if the North could see the results of the emancipation policy it would undo it.

New York. June 16.

The Secretary of the Treasury telegraphs to the Collector of this port that the proclamation removes all restrictions on products, and on all indee excepting contraband articles east of the

de excepting contraband articles east of the Mississippi.

Another despatch received in this city also says that the 25 per cent erawback upon purchases of cotton is also abolished by the proclamation.

lamation.

The Post's Washington special says: President Johnson to-day promised the freedmen of Richmond that the evils to which they had been subjected should be remedied.

Wendell Phillips publishes a note in the Post, in which he says the repudiation he spoke of in Boston was that which the rebels would be guilty of if they were allowed to get into Congress by restricting suffrage at the South to the whites. whites.
The Herald's Richmond correspondent says:

whites.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says: Business is at a stand-still in this city, and there is not the slightest prospect of a revival tor a year to come. The markets are stocked with goods of all kinds. The coming crop will not amount to more than enough to last the farmers through the year. The Government supports over 10,000 persons now, and this number will be lucreased next winter.

The Times's Washington special says: Mrs. Per line has appealed to the President for clemency in her case. She was convicted of giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and sent-enced to three months' imprisonment. In her petition she says it can rearcely be necessary for the preservation of the honor and dignity of this great country that an humble woman shall be incarcerated in a dungeon for kissing her cousin, even if he were a rebel officer. Besider, she avers she did not kiss the officer. He was another lady in her company at the time who committed the crime. The President was much amused at her recital, and will undoubtedly pardon her.

New Orderans, June 12.

New Orleans, June 12,
There are and will be limited restrictions on travel to ports on the Texas coast, but free and unrestricted travel and communication will be open in five days by official orders. Transports at present are running, but a private line of steemers will be plying in a few days.

Governor Allen, of Louisiana, has published his farewell address to the people, wherein he advises temperate language, manly dignity, and submission to the laws. In the inevitable course of events they must depend on the United States to make them contented, proscourse of events they must depend on the United States to make them contented, prosperons, and happy. Refugees are advised to return, take the oath of allegiance, and work with redoubled energy, and prove true and substantial citizens. He announces himself an authorized to the paramanent peace and prosperiors. exile, but prays for permanent peace and pros-perity to those who live under the flag of our eximum country.

General Weitzel's command left the mouth of the Mississippi river on the 10th, bound West.

Washington, June 16.

The Hon, M. B. Field terminated his official duties as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under very felicitous circumstances, having been the recipient on retiring of a flattering and commendatory testimonial from Secretary McCullough and the clerks of the department, who waited on him for the purpose. Mr Field assumes hir duties as Collector of the Sixth Internal Revenue District of New York on the 1st assumes hir duties as Collector of the Sixth In-ternal Revenue District of New York on the 1st

The officers in charge of the store-house at The officers in charge of the store-house at Nashville, destroyed by fire, have saved mvay stores from the rains, and now estimate the loss at about a million and a half.

The English and American papers of late have had much to say in relation to the demand of the United States Government upon Great Britain for indemnity in the matter of the Alebama, &c. Whoever reads the published diplomatic correspondence will see that this demand is no recent thing, but has been repeatedly made from time to time for the last three years.

Numbers of prisoners are arriving here from Lookout, and are farnished transportation home.

home. NEWBERN, N. C., June 14. Newberk, N. C., June 14.
Gov. Holden has invited the leading men of
the State to meet him in council at Ruleigh
prior to his proclamation, which is daily expected.

The North Carolina papers are full of the proceedings of the Union meetings which are being held in every district of the State. All pay high tributes to the lamented Lincoln; also

pay high tributes to the lamented Lincoln; also to Andrew Johnson and Gov. Holden. The richest estates in the country are offered for sale in all parts of North Carolina for from one to ten dollars per acre, with improvements, their owners having decided to go North, and are selling at a great sacride.

President Johnson is fast gaining the confidence of the people of that State. Gov. Holden is also disarming his enemies by his services in endeavoring to restore civil law to the State.

New York, June 16. New York. June 16, The Herald's Washington special says: Most of the Ohio politicians are talking over the probable action of the State Convention of that

tate, which is to meet at Co'umbus on the 2 nst., to nominate candidates for Governor a other State officers. It is thought that t convention will lay down the views of the par of the State on the question of negro suffrand other points of the President's domes olicy.

A delegation of officers from Schofield's army headed by Gen. Strickland, arrived here to on their way to the Ohio Convention to

the gubernatorial The Times's Washington special says: Large The Times's Washington special says: Large and enthusiastic Union meetings are still the order of the day in North Carolina, while in Virginia not a Union gathering is noticeable. The people are morose and sullen and the press generally impudent.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has retired from the editorial control of the Raleigh Siandard, and is succeed by his son and Mr. Jos. S. Cameron.

Siandard, and is succeed by his son and Mr. Jos. S. Cameron.

The Tribune's special says: Attorney General Speed is as yet ignorant of the place selected for the trial of Jeff Davis, but inclines to believe that he will be tried before Judge Chase in Baltimore.

The implications of dishonorable practices in connection with the late management of the Interior Department will be officially determined by Congressional investigation.

It is said that Mrs. Patterson, the President's daughter, who is to be the new mistress of the White H. use, will arrive here next week. After arranging the household affairs of the mansion she will take up her residence at the Soldiers' Home during the summer months.

Major-General Mower, late of the 20th corps, has been ordered to report to General Sheridan, Major-General Mower, late of the 20th corps, has been ordered to report to General Sheridan, and will be assigned to a command in Texas.

The World's Washington correspondent says: Bishop Simpson, Methodist Episcopal Church, is here negotiating for the purchase of Ford's Theatre for its conversion into a church. It seems quite likely that the building will be disposed of to some religious denomination.

The Richmond Republican of Wednesday says: Sixteen boxes of archives of the State of Virginia, carried to Dauville on the evacuation of the city by the Confederates, and thence into North Carolina, having been recovered by the military authorities, were brought to the city yesterday by way of Petersburg.

Seventy-five pieces of property in Richmond have been labelled for confiscation, which is only the beginning. The proceedings are against the property itself, the owner not being m de a party to the cause.

It is reported that the subscription paper for Gen. Lee is being circulated in this city, on which sixty thousand dollars, are a leading the control of the cause.

Gen. Lee is being circulated in this city, on which sixty thousand dollars are already sub-

scribed.

The Tribune says: John Mitchel was arrested on a regular civil writ, charged with treason. He has been taken to Fortress Monroe to await

his trial.

Washington, June 16.

Judge David J. Godding, of Indiana, arrived this evening, to accept the Marshalship of the District of Columbia, in place of Col. Lamon, resigned. He will enter upon his duties to-The Young Men's Christian Association of The Young Men's Christian Association of this city, for themselves and kindred societies throughout the country, received a definite proposition from J. T. Ford for the sale of his theatre, in which the President was murdered. The building is to be used for public purposes by that organization. The price is fixed at \$100,000. The ass. ciation have till next Tuesday to decide whether they will accept the terms. terms.

The President received the committee ap-

The President received the committee appointed by the public meeting of the colored men of Richmond, to make known to him, as their best friend, the wrongs, as they conceive them to be, by which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which they are sorely oppressed. In the address which they presented, they complain of insults, imprisonment, and cruel punishment, the like of which was never heard of, even in the slave pens of the South. The address concludes as follows: When we saw the glorious old fing again streaming over the capital we thought the power of these wicked men was ended, and however sad our hearts may be over the present state of our faith and love and the control of the Union or for yourself as its chief magisinste; and, therefore, as oppressed objects and
perial
wo to
the loyalty of our hearts and power of our arms,
you may ever rely with unbounded confidence.

"was"

you may ever rely with unbounded confidence.

Washington, June 16.

It has been decided by the Paymaster General that, to entitle a soldier to the three months' extra pay under the recent order from the Secretary of War, he must have been a returned prisoner of war, discharged since that date. The prisoners of war who returned to duty previous to the 30th are not entitled to it.

The whole of Sherman's army has left Washington. The rear guard got off to-day. There are yet about 3,000 more troops of the army of the Potomac to be mustered out and sent home. In answer to an inquiry from the fraternity of Odd Fellows the Commissioner of internal revenue decides that Odd Fellows' travelling cards and withdrawal cards do not require a revenue stamp by being held to be nothing more than letters of recommendation.

A large number of Southern people, principally civilians, have presented themselves within the last few days, at the Provost Marshal's office here for the purpose of taking the annesty oath.

Among the petitions received by the President

Among the petitions received by the President to-day, asking special pardon, is that of Robt, E. Lee, late commander of the rebel forces, and that of Alex. H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy. hat of Alex. H. S'ephens, Vice-President of the late Confederacy.

Mr. Stephens enters at large into an apology or vindication of the action he has taken.

Among the reasons which led him to espouse the cause of the rebellion he refers to the fact that the Tribune, kndwn to be a powerful and influential supporter of the Administration, ad-verted to the right of the Southern people to in-dependence.

inhuestial supporter of the Administration, adverted to the right of the Southern people to incependence.

Mr. Stephens inferred from this that independence would be conceded to the South without war. He acknowledges that the question has been decided forever, and he desires hereafter to be considered a good and loyal man of the United States. Mr. Stephens's document extends over seven pages.

NEW YORK, June 17.

The Herald's correspondent furnishes an interesting account of the proceedings attending and following the occupation of Brownsville, Texas, on the 31st ult., by the national troops under General Brown. The rebel troops, previous to evacuating the place, mutined, pliaged the town, and made prisoners of some of their flicers until their demands for the payment of back dues were compiled with.

The rebels, the day previous to General Brown's arrival, not waiting to be paroled or to comply in any manner with the terms of Gen. Kirbs Scrib's surrender, left Largen numbers of

to comply in any manner with the terms of Gen. Kirby Smith's surrender, left. Large numbers of them moved across the Rio Grande into Mexico, taking with them their arms; their artillery they sold to the Mexican imperialists at Mata-It is said the last of the rebels were driver

It is said the last of the rebels were driven from Brownsville by the Mexican residents who organized a force for the preservation of order soon after the evacuation commenced. After taking possession of Brownsville, General Brown wrote a letter to General Megis that the Imperiallist were at Matamoras, and assuring im that neutrality would be observed by the american force in regard to the contest in Mexico between the Republicans and the Imperiallists. It is said that the rebel Gen. Magruder, as well as Kirby Smith, have gone to Mexico. The latter carried with him a considerable amount

Salveston, where the articles of surrender of f all the rebel trans-Mississippi forces were is ned by Kirby Smith

f all the rebel trans-Mississippi forces were signed by Kirby Smith.

On the next morning the rebel officers were conveyed tack to Galveston. On the 5th Capt. Sands and other officers proceeded up to the town landing to receive its surrender from the Mayor, and once more unfurled the national diag over the public building in the presence of a large but undemonstrative and orderly assemblage of the people.

On the 10th linst, the former was busily engaged in the organization and torwarding of his forces designed for the occupation of Texas, as the infantry of General Weitzel's corps had arrived at Washington, where orders had been eccived from General Sheridan for them to commence moving toward Texas.

Gen. Custar's cavalry were already en route, and the 18th corps, under Gen. Gordon Granger, as well as a portion of the 7th corps, under Gen. Steele, were expected to start for that pegion in a few days.

The Persident's amounty proclamatics are

Gen. Steele, were expected to start for that perion in a few days.

The President's amuesty proclamation created much exclaement in New Orleans. The classes excepted from pardon were more numerous than had been expected.

Large numbers of paroled rebel officers, as well as soldiers, have recently arrived in New Orleans and settled down to the quiet routine of private life. for some time residing in the vicinity of the ciy awaiting the action of the Government in their On the 10th instant business at the city was rapevents of the fortune of the rebellion, and that he no longer assumes to be Chief Executive, and counsels them to submit to the national au-

horities.
The Alabama State archives, removed by the rebels to Augusta on the advance of Wilson's cavalry, were recently recovered, and arrived at Mobile on the 4th inst. on their way to be returned to the capital at Montgomery.

The stolen archives of the State of Mississippi nad also been secured and were en route to t State Capital. The late Governor Moore, of Alabama, ha

The late Governor Moore, of Alabama, habeen arrested and sent North under guard.
Union meetings are being held in different earts of Alabama, and national banks are to be mmediately established in Mobile and Montromerry, as well as the other cities.

President Johnson's amaesty proclamation xcited much interest and discussion. Frankfork, June 16.

The law making greenbacks a legal tender has been decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky to be unconstitutional. Dissenting pinion by Judge Williams.

New York, June 17.

The Tribune's special says that President Johnson has expressed his regret that the conspirators were not tried before a civil tribune. Orders for the arrest of Ben Weod were telegraphed from Washington yesterday.

The Haraid's Washington special says: Intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 29th states that the Republican General Meiji occur. ates that the Republican General Mejia occu ies the States of Tomculipas, Neuvo, Leon, ad Costa Divan. Michoxan is swarming with uerillas, and the regular Republican troops nder Segnelles are in excellent spirits.
Dupla, the French commander, still holds the
ives and dfughters of Generals Ortega, Senilles, and others in imprisonment, notwithuilles, and others in imprisonment, randing Maximillian ordered their rele

In Mareli, the French publicly whip the A large force is to be sent by sea from Vera Cruz to Matamoras to prevent Americans from crossing into Mexico. Patriots are shot daily under sentence of court-martial in parts of country occupied by Imperialists.

Elvins's mission to France is to seek the as' sistance of Napoleon against the anticipated movements of Americans.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] CHATTANOOGA, June 18. General Wilson telegraphs that the Governnent has issued to the poor in Atlanta during the last seven days, over one hundred thousand pounds of meat and flour. He represents the cople in the ten counties adjacent to Atlanta as in a starving condition, and says that relief n the shape of corn and meat must be extended to thirty thousand people, at the very least, with such efficiency as to save life. General Thomas has ordered five thousand

of the indigent people in the Northern counties of Georgia. The records of the Confederate States' Tree ury Department, and the secret journal of the Provisional Congress are now in General Wilson's possession, and will be sent to Washington Major General Steadman arrived here last vening, and was warmly received by his numerous friends. He resumes his duties as com asnder of the district to-day. The Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad bridge s being rapidly pushed to completion. The

bushels of corn to be distributed for the relief

oad will reach Atlanta by July 1st. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

CHICAGO, June 19. Gen. Sherman departs to-morrow for Ohio to visit his friends in that State. It is said he will establish his headquarters at St. Louis on he 1st July and assume direct command. His department will be bounded on the east by the Alleghanies, on the west by the Rocky Mounains, on the south by the Ohio and Arkansas rivers, and on the north by the British posses sions. This is the largest department ever given to a division commander, and shows the unfaltering faith the President, War Depart ment, and Cabinet have in Gen. Sherman's abilities. During the General's stay in this city he has made hosts of friends.

A man named August Dantz, formerly a arkers' clerk in Louisville, and lately employed in the same capacity in a prominent banking house in this city, died to-day of wounds received while attempting to commit suicide two weeks ago, when he he was arrested for forgeries on false returns, amounting to \$30,000 The 82d and 125th veteran Illinois regiments arrived here yesterday. The 82d is the cele-

was then escorted by the bands crowd of citizens to headquarters. The 125th regiment visited the Fair to-day, and then marched through the principal streets, amid the waving of handkerchiefs from fair ladies, and the cheers of the assembled crowd. The veteran heroes are receiving enthusiastic

The vote on the gold pistol stood thus at noon to day: Sherman, 337; Grant, 102.

To the Associated Press.

New York, June 17.

A Commission authorized by a law of Con-ress, consisting of David A Wells, of Troy; 8 colwell, of Philadelphia, and Hays, of Chicago, meet here next week to inquire into the sour of the national revenue, and the best method o of the national revenue, and the best method of collecting the same, with the power to send for persons to take testimony. Any communications can be addressed to them, care of the Collectr of the port. The Commission will meet a Committee appointed by the distillers, and duties of the Commissioners will be confined to this branch of the subject till it is exhausted. Gen. Butler is expected in Washington nex

Gen. Butler is expected in Washington next week, when he will be placed on an important command or resign.

Thirty millions of currency is in the vault of the Comptroller of currency, subject to the order of the National Banks.

The President is engrossed with the reorganization of Georgia, and will appoint a Provisional Governor in a short time.

New York, June 17.

Gold influenced by speculative operations. Prevailing tendency of speculative operations. Prevailing tendency of speculation is for a rise, there being no interest to check the movement. Sales at 145 afterward fell to 143%.

The Herald's Washington special says the 8th Illinois cavalry leaves for 8t. Louis immediately. A large number of cavalry horses has been ordered to be sent to Little Rock, Ark., to be used in remounting the regiments remaining in service.

restrice.

The Augusta Transcript says two officers of the Richmond banks recently started, with 326,000 in specie belonging to those banks, for Richmond with a guard of only twelve men; on the way they were surprised by rebel paroled soldiers and robbed of about 200,000 in coip. The Time's special says the Government has

The Time's special says the Government has received documentary proofs incontrovertible of the guilt of Davis in the matter of inhuman and brutal treatment of our prisoners. When disclosed to the public, as the facts will be in a few days, they will be astenished.

Gen. Grant, to day, ordered Gen. Hancock to farnish one regiment of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and two bends of music for the Gettysburg Fourth of July celebration. The occasion will be one of rare interest, and will doubtless attract a large number of visitors.

The Herald's Washington special says: Among the papers captured with Davis's party was one written by Jeff Davis to Mrs. Davis, immediately upon the conclusion of negotiations between Generals Sherman and Johnson, Jeff informs Mrs. Davis that they have secured in the stipulation more than they ever asked, either before or since the war. He also says that the arguments fully recognizes the right of State sovereignty, and is an indorsement of Southern views of States rights.

There was a letter found on Harrison, Jeff sprivate secretary, from the rebel Postmaster-litenard Mr. Resean in which the latter grown

private secretary, from the rebel Postmaster-deneral, Mr. Reagan, in which the latter goes into an elaborate argument to prove that the south have got in stipulations all they ever asked.

south have got in stipulations all they ever asked.

Brevet Brigadier General Wm. F. Clark, late Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army of the Fennessee, and Cnief of Staff to General Mc. Pherson, has been confirmed full Brigadier, and takes command in General Wilson's corps.

The World's Washington special says: There are large numbers of politicians here just now from every section. The President is almost everwhelmed by them.

The amnesty oath is being taken by Southern citizens in large numbers, while about thirty prisoners of war are brought up each day from Lookout, to take the oath of allegiance.

The 3d division of the 14th corps, being the last of Sherman's army, left this morning for the West over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. All soldiers desirous of retaining their arms, &c., at the reduced prices recently published, are required to signify their intention of doing so before their terms expire, in order that the proper deduction may be made on the rolls. so belore their terms' expire, in order that the proper deduction may be made on the rolls. The Richmond Republican of Thursday savs: An extra ression of the Virginia Legislature has been called by the Gove nor, and a number of members had arrived in the city ye-terday. Both houses will meet to-day in secret. It is believed that the special purpose for which that Legislature has been convened is to remove or moosify the disfranchisement imposed by the new Constitution on the people of Virginia. A New Orleans special says: The 6th Missouri Cavalry and a battalion of the 1st Indiana accompanned Gen. Herron to Shreveport. Gen. Dennis's division of the 1st horps, with an arcompanied Gen. Herron to Streveport. Gen. Dennis's division of the 13th corps, with an ar-sillery and cavalry force, will report immediately to Gen. Herron. A division of Gen Dennis's will gerrison Shreveport and other points near. Maj -Gen. Osterbaus has been assigned to the command of Vicksburg.

gress, that the News has made a gross misrepsentation of his speech. Judge Yeaman disnctly stated at Henderson, as he had done at very other point where he had spoken, that he was not only willing but anxious to see all loval men compensated for property taken by the overnment, and, as a member of Congress yould always vote for compensation, but he ontended, and rightly too, that the amendment legal as it stands, and is no violation of the lause requiring just compensation. The Editor of the Henderson News should correct the ereneous representation which he has made of Judge Yeaman's speech. There is no member of the Kentucky delegation in Congress who, during the last four years, has labored ore faithfully and manfully for the people of the State than Mr. Yeaman, and his old constituents will be greatly blinded to their future erests if they refuse to re-elect him in Augus next. He is one of Kentucky's purest and ablest statesmen. The information reaching us from his district is of the most cheering cha acter.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM HON. J. MI. NOR BOTTS TO HON. J. A. GILMER. BIS VIEWS ON THE CONDITION OF THE SOU LAST FEBRUARY.

[From the Richmond Republic, June 9.] The circumstances under which the follow ing letter was written are explained upon its face, and sufficiently justified the injunction of confidence which was imposed upon its recipient. These circumstances are now removed, and we comply with the wish of a large circl of citizens in giving it to the public: PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL CULPEPPER COUNTY, Feb. 13, 1865.

Hon. John A. Gilmer: MY DEAR SIR: Owing to the snow storm of

Mx Dear Sir: Owing to the snow storm of the 7th, all mail communication with this country has been suspended until within the last two days, consequently your letter of the 6th did not reach me until vested ay.

I have given due attention to your several suggestions touching my going to Washington, your basis of terms for putting an end to the war, etc., and, with all due respect, I proceed to give you my views upon them, and to p into out some of the obstacles in the way of their accomplishment that it seems to me must loom up with transparent light to every impartial and unprejudiced eye.

With respect to my going to Washington it

up with transparent light to every impartial and unprefudiced eve.

With respect to my going to Washington, it is only necessary to say, first, that I have no means of getting there, and secondly, that I have no authority or pass to go. But if I were to go, it could accomplish no good—first, because I could not recommend your plan of adjustment, looking to a separation of the South from the North, when there is not, and never has been a shade of doubt resting on my mind that the very worst condition of things that could befall the South, and more especially the broder States of the South, would be a separation, with the North as a hostile neighbor, as she assuredly would be, which would lead to constant and never-ending warfare, and the necessity for regular standing armies, which, if we are to judge from the experience of the past, would be quite as destructive as the armies of we are to judge from the experience of the past, would be quite as destructive as the armies of the North. Calamitous and ruinous as this war has been, from my inmost soul I believe a separation from the North, with two people so immediately contiguous to each other, and with the bitterness of feeling that would be perpetuated under separate organizations, would prove to be even more ruinous and deplorable that the war itself has been, and that has left the Southern country little else than a general graveyard or a desolate waste.

But if I could entertain other views upon this subject, and adopt those presented in your letter, I have no idea that they would receive a respectful consideration either from the administration of Mr. Lincoln or any portion of the people of the North, the whole mass of whom have become thoroughly abolitimized by the

have become thoroughly abolitionized by the events of this war. Rely upon it, Mr. Gilmer, there is no peace party in the North that has ever lent a serious ear to the idea of separation; and all appearance to the force of separation; and all appearance to the contrary during the last year was nothing but a piece of political jugglery, adopted with the hope of restoring the democracy to power. Whatever else may be done, there are two things that the North can never afford to do. The first is, to recognize seession and dismining under any discrete. be done, there are two things that the North can never afford to do. The first is, to recognize secession and disunion, under any disguise; and the other is, to repudiate its public debt. No, sir, from the moment that our once glorious old Union Whig party "refugeed," and kicked from under it the platform of its own erection, as a guide for Presidential incumbents, to wit: "The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," it was taken up as something worthy of preservation, and adopted with the trier unanimity by all parties in the North with a determination to maintain it, in a better faith than did those who first adopted it, and then spat upon it at the dictation of the profligate derhocracy, who gave us timely notice that we should be hitched on and dragged in to the feast of ruin they were preparing for all in common; and sostrong and universal has this sentiment of the Union and the enforcement of the laws become throughout the North that you may rest assured that, if Mr. Lincoln were to entertain the proposition for a moment of recognizing a foreign government that would run up to the banks of the Potomac, and within a mile of their Capitol, he would run great risk a mile of their Capitol, he would run great risk of being torn to pieces alive by men of all parties in the North. I speak of these things as

of being torn to pieces alive by men of all parties in the North. I speak of these things as facts—as I know them to exist.

I do not know what value may be attached to my opinions now, but certain it is that I have had no desire to obtrude them upon any one since this war broke out, for ou more occasions than one, when they would have been of service to those with whom my own interests and happiness were entirely identified, they were repudiated and denounced. But your letter invites it, ard I proceed to say:

From the day of the first battle of Manassas, if not from the time of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter. I have regarded all compromises at an one; and that when the minority in the South mady broke up old compromises and repudiated all new ones, and thus brought up the issue whether the absolute control of the Government should be exercised by the minority or majority, that the fate of the South was sealed; and I said so at the time, unless the people would discard their treacherous leaders and return to that spirit of conciliation which had controlled their fathers in the formation of the G vernment. And as this has not been done, I have looked upon all attempts at negotiation as a useless consumption of time. I have, therefore, been satirfied from the first, that there could be no negotiations but at the cannon's mouth; and that the only negotiators that could be recognized were those already appointed by their respective governments, Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee, and to their ultimate arbitrament all would be compelled to submit at last. How it is likely the matter will be adjusted under their negotiations, your means of information are at least as good as mine, though possibly we may draw different conclusions from the present and the past. Any other peace than such as I have described would be a delusion and a cheat, which would not last much longer than it would take to make it. which would not last much longer than it would

which would not last much longer than it would take to make it.

My opinions of the result of this war were formed long, very long, before it commenced, and have been often laid before the pablic in a voice of warning to avoid it, but they were of no avail; but those opinions have never, under any success or defeat of either party, varied or wavered for a single moment, and I have never doubted that the terms now oftered, of absolute and unconditional recognition of the authority of the Federal Government and of the supremacy of its laws, could alone lead to peace; and it appears to me that the only question to be determined is, whether they should be accepted at once, or postponed until they are forced upon you by still further loss of life, sacrifice of property, and additional humiliation and defeat. As forfall this villainous trash in the daily press, and not unfrequently to be found in the halls of legislation, about subjugation, Northern masters and Southern white slaves souldation and distinctions. take to make it. humiliation and defeat. As forfall this villatinous trash in the daily press, and not unfrequently to be found in the halls of legislation, about subjugation, Northern masters and Southern white slaves, spollation, and distribution of our lands among the foreigners and blacks in the army, which may serve to keep up a war spirit and a feverish passion among a few who are deluded by it, and as for all the farore that certain officials may get up among their followers in the city by their public harangues, let me assure you that it has no effect upon the country, whose substance has been eaten up, and whose p atriotism has subsided and given way to empty and hungry stomachs. They are for peace, and will not stop to inquire into terms whenever it is offered to them. The people have seen, and know, that, among the leaders of this rebellion there has been, from first to last, nothing but miscalculation upon miscalculation, and blunder upon blunder, with every promise and prediction falsified, until they have lost all confidence in their calculations, promises, and predictions, and they see too many stragglers that are daily leaving the army with a determination never to be taken back to it alive, not to know something of its absolute demoralization and disorder!

Believe me, Mr. Gilmer, when I tell you that the feeling of the people is, that the lives of their sons and friends will be usalessly sacrificed by a further prosecution of this war; and if the Confederate authorities do not believe it, let it to submitted to a fair and untrammeled vote of the army and the people to decide it.

If the ruling men could see the matter in this light, then, in addition to the blood that might be saved, they would find a strong incentive to an earlier peace in the fact that, by prompt action in the Southern States, they might be carried against it, and thus defeat the measure; and if it had been made last Fall, and the Southern States had been represented in Congress, two-thirds of the two Houses could not have been obtained in i

Hon. George H. Yeaman.—The Henderson (Ky.) News of the 13th contains the following editorial comment on the speech which Hom. George H Yeaman delivered in that place Monday last:

Judge Yeaman made a big speech yesterday. He proved conclusively that black is white, and kentuckians were peculiarly benefited and honored by the Government taking away all the slave property of loyal men, without just compensation. We couldn't see it.

We have perfectly reliable authority for assuring the people of the Second District, in which Judge Yeaman is a candidate for Conward to the support of the second particular that the lotes of having some two millions and a half, or more, of slaves turned loose among us as freed men, with no provision made for their support, whether this is done by President Lincoln and his party or President Davis and his party, for if you free the soldier you must also irree his wife and children.

As to prolonging the war by arming the ne groes to fight against their own race and their own kindred, who came to offer them immediate and unconditional freedom, to my mind it have become quite indifferent to its defeat. Through the instrumentality of the secession-ties, I have lost all my most valuable slaves. What remains to me are a great convenience, but dreadfully expensive, and very worthless, as far as their labor is concerned; but I am horrified at the idea of having some two millions and half, or more, of slaves turned loose among us as freed men, with no provision made for their support, whether this is done by President Lincoln and his party or President Davis and his party, for if you free the soldier you must also irree his wife and children.

As to prolonging the metrumentality of the secession-ties, I have lost all my most valuable slaves. What remains to me are a great convenience, but dreadfully expensive, and very worthless, as far as their labor is concerned; but I am horrified at the idea of having some two millions as freed men, with no provision made for their support, whether this i

ate and usconditional freedom, to my mind it betrays a want of insight into the natural instincts of the human heart, as well as a degree of wild fanaticism and insanity that has had no parallel in modern times; even if they were willing to fight against what they have been taught to believe were their rights and interests, how will you manage to feed 200.000 negroes with blockade-running suspended, and rail communication with the more Southern States cut off, as it is sure to be, when you can barely make out to feed your present army? and then only by reducing the people to a state of starvation. If ever there was an occasion when the old Latin maxim of "Quem Deus vult" &c. could apply, I think it must be this. But did you ever see a willing negro worker with a short allowance of bread? If you have, your experience does not accord with mine. They cannot and will not stand hunger and privation as the white soldier, who lives half his time on hope and pride, and love of glory; and as sure as the experiment is made, just as sure will their arms be turned against you at the first opportunity that offers.

Mereover, mark what I tell you. If you put negroes in the field as soldiers, they must be put on equality with your white soldiers, for that is the condition of those they are expected to meet in the ranks of your opponents; and this will demoralize the army ten times more than it is already, and it will afford a pretext to thousands and thousands who only want one, to quit, to lay down their arms and desert to the enemy, or return to their homes, upon the plea that they did not engage in this war to establish the equality of the negro, or for the abolition of slavery, but against both; and if this had become a government of abolitionists, it could have no claims upon them. Mark this well, I tell you. ate and unconditional freedom, to my mind it betrays a want of insight into the natural in-

And now, Mr. Gilmer, let me ask you to look

And now, Mr. Gilmer, let me ask you to look this question full in the face as it really stands. It has been said that no man ever played the game "Solitaire" that did not cheat himself; and it appears to me that this game of war is like the game of "Solitaire," at which everybrdy has tried to cheat himself first, and then cheat his neighbors—it is time this was done with, and men looked at things as they really are.

enest his neighbors—it is time this was done with, and men looked at things as they really are.

Four years ago your Vice-President, Mr. Stephens, said in the Georgia Convention:

When we and our posterity shall see our love by South desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvest shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war, sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us; who but this convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure, as I honestly think and believe, shall be held to a strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and excerted by posterity for all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitable follow his act you now propose to perpetua'e? Pause, I entrest you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments. What reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity it will bring upon us? What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case, and what cause or overt act can you name or point to on which to rest the plea of justification? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one Governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

chal'enge the answer.

Leaving out of view, for the present, the ountless millions of dollars you must expend a a war with the North; with tens of thousands your sons and brothers slain in battle, and ffered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your mbition—and for what, we ask again? Is it for the overthrow of the American Government. established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their sweat and blood, and founded on the broad principles of right, fustice, and humanity? And, as such, I must declare bere, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest statesmen and patriots of this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most just in its decisions, the most lenient in its measures, and the most aspiring in its principles to elevate the race of mon, that the sun of Heaven ever shone upon. Now for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century—in which or the overthrow of the American G ment as this, under which we have fived for more than three quarters of a century—in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety, while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed—is the height of madness, folly and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote?"

Such was the language and such the testimony of this high official, who was, within mony of this high official, who was,

three weeks from that time, and now is, the vice President of the Southern Confederacy, and it was at such a time, and under such circumstances, that the South entered upon this war against the United States—then as now, and now as then, the richest and most powerful nation on the face of the globe, and before which, as your own papers almost daily assure us, both France and England now stand trembling in their shoes.

France and England now stand trembling in their shoes.

Four years ago, then, the South commenced this war for the establishment of their independence, and for four years has it been carried on with alternate victory and defeat; but now it the expiration of these four years, ask yourself the question: First—What advances have been made toward the accomplishment of the end? They have invaded your territory, and you have invaded theirs? How many of their States have you taken, and how hanv of yours have they taken? What portion of their territory do you hold, and what portion of yours do they hold? How many of their native population have you killed or disabled, and how many of your not your native population have they killed or disabled? (Some idea of this may be formed from the fact that the vote at the Presidential election last fall was everywhere larger than it was in 1860, before the war, and that the vote of the entire Army of the Potomac was only eighteen thousand, showing that an overwhelmelection last fail was everywhere larger than it was in 1860, before the war, and that the vote of the entire Army of the Potomac was only eighteen thousand, showing that an overwhelming proportion of that army is composed of unnaturalized foreigners and negroes). How near a state of exhaustion are their materials for war, and how near are yours?—when on have to rely upon arming the slaves to fight against those who come to set them free.

Draw this contrast, and then ask vourself the one other question, whether the Southern Confederacy is in a condition to prosecute this war to a successful issue with a Government whose resources are scarcely half developed, notwithstanding what may have been said to the contrary. There has not been, and will not be, a real anxiety for an immediate peace at the North until this whole slavery question can be forever settled. Your relations with the Government of the United States at one time ought to enable you to know what its resources are, when all its energies are put forth for their development, which I know (and for reasons that I could give you) have never yet been exercised. Now, if, upon review of the actual situation, you can persuade yourselves that there is a reasonable prospect of ultimate success then there may be some justification for a further trial at arms; but if no such reasonable hope can be indulged, then, in my opioin, it is both wicked and criminal to prosecute the war any further at the bidding of those men who would sacrifice what is left of the country to take the chance of saving themselves.

You must have observed one thing—that those men who would adopt a universal system of abolition have no slaves to set free; that those who would serifice what is left of the country or the use of the Government have neither contron, ror tobacco, and gold in the country or the use of the Government have neither contron, ror tobacco, nor gold to be taken; these are not the men who have the largest stake in the country, and are not the men who should control it; an

ment bills, and levy their taxes when a major, ity of that body not only have no constituencies upon whom their laws can opera's. but who are not themselves subject to the provisions of their own laws, even to the payment of a tax hat they unconstitutionally, fraudulently, and impudently impose upon others.

What conscript officers, what impressment agents, and what tax-gatherers have you in dissourd Arkansas, Louisiana. Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Virginia, and other portions? And what right have a body of refugees, who have neither constituents nor homes to which

nessee, Western Virginia, and other portions? And what right have a body of refugees, who have neither constituents nor homes to which they dare go, to assemble in Richmond and keep us in an eternal war to save themselves from harm and find themselves a home at the public expense.

Is it supposed that because the people are afraid to speak out that they do not grumble and complain of this, or that it has not weakened their confidence in the authorities by which they are oppressed? If so, let me assure you it is a woeful mistake.

I have written to you freely, and in a spirit of confidence and friendship, and marked it private because I have no opinions for public use—which would only subject me to unmeasured denunciation and abuse by those who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by a continuation of the war; but if I were a member of the Confederate Congress, these are the views I would enlarge and enforce, because I know they represent the views and feelings of seven-tenths of the people of this State, who think the experiment of separate independence is a failure, and has been carried quite far enough, but among whom are those who would be the first to cry out "Treason," until they knew they were safe in proclaiming their true and honest sentiment—if there is any honesty left in them.

I am very respectfully and truly yours.

left in them.

I am very respectfully and truly yours,
JOHN M. BOTTS.

To What is money for if you don't spend a
dollar for a bottle of Hurly's Bitters when you
need a stimulating tonic, or a sure antidote to
dyspepsia, headache, or loss of appetite? We
don't envy the man or any one who would not.

Public Speaking .- The Hon. George H. Yeuman pion candidate for Congress in the Second Distric ill speak at Nebo, Tuesday, June 20th.

Accessory, Tuesday, June 20th. Charleston, Wednesday, June 21d. Hopkinsville, Friday, June 23d. Longview, Saturday, June 23d. Longview, Saturday, June 24th. Fruit Hill, Monday, June 26th. Greenville, Tuesday, June 27th. Machael Language, June 20th. Greenville, Tuesday, June 29th. Sortamento, Friday, June 20th. Calboon, Saturday, July 1st. Oathoon, Saturday, July 24. Owensboro Monday, July 24.

C. Ritter is invited to attend the "appointments."

HEADQUABTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUGKY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., June 18, 1955. 

General Orders, No. 43.

Application having been made at these headquarters by the owners of slaves, that the freedom of their slaves by the owners of slaves, that the freedom of their slaves by the owners of slaves, that the freedom of their slaves be granted by military authority, to the end that the labor of such liberated slaves may be made available at heme as hire labores, their persons protected, and the weaker acred to be given be assured to them, it is here-slaves shall declare in all cases where the owners of slaves shall declare in all cases where the owners of slaves shall declare in all cases where the owners of slaves shall declare in all the part will in all things regard them as their slaves that they will in all things regard them as their slaves that they will in all things regard them as their slaves that they will be publicated and their slaves that they will be provided said declaration in writing is made by the master before some military officer commanding a post or special detachment, or before some Provest Marshal, and assented to by said slave. The officer before whom such declaration is made, will furnish a copy thereof to the said owner, and any slave of the said start of their minor children. The military authorities will regard the parties to such

hildren.
The military authorities will regard the parties to such greements as if free, and will enforce the payments of greements as it free, and will enforce the payments of cares.

Colored persons are advised to enter into the agreements contemplated in this order whenever they can do so with just and humane masters.

By command of Major General J. M. Palmer,

E. B. HARLAN,

jel9 d6&wl Captain and Assistant Adj't-General. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 13, 1865.

Frankrort, June 13, 18
CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Commonwealth, Jefferson; affirmed.
Commonwealth s, Horsfall, Campbell; reversed.
However at vs. Hill et al, Madis-n; reversed.
However at vs. Hill et al, Madis-n; reversed.
Benefic et al vs. Breckimidse. Fayette: revers
Smith & Daviess, vs. Gower, Bourbon; affirmed. ORDERS.

Tedhunter et al vs. Todhunter's ad'r, Fayette; petit earing and response to same filed. sed. Overby vs. Perryman, Caldwell; continued. Sherrod & Johnson vs. Murphrey et al, Christ

inued Wilson vs Duresn, Muhlenburg, continued, Baker vs. Hunt et al, Muhlenburg, continued. Brice vs. Hunt et al, Muhlenburg, continued. Trice vs. Russell, Hookins; continued. Hewlett vs. Scot'ls ad'r, Hopains; Mosley vs. Harrodsburg, de., Turnpike Co., Mercer; rere submitted on briefs.

Moore's heis vs. Shepped et al, Taylor; argued by ohn M. Harlan for appellee. FRANKFORT, June 13, 1865. Van D, ke's ex'r vs. Delph, Louisville Chancery; af enback vs. Strauss, &c., Louisville Chancery; re-

rred. Commonwealth vs. Bruce, Boone; affirmed. Taylor vs. Farley, Madison; reversed. Rsy's ad'r vs. Jennings, Garrard; reversed. Sebastian's ad'r vs. Sebastian, dc., Garrard; reversed. Hon Wm. Sampson, of Barren county, pre ORDERS. pen Court a commission from the Governor of Ken ucky appointing him to fill the vacancy on the bend cossioned by the removal of Hon. J. F. Ballitt. Farrie's herries, Washington; motion y repelled to dismiss appeal. Wickliffe vs. Grigsby, Nelson; motion to correct taxa on ! foosts made in October, 1859. on f content and in October, 1859.

Tyler vs Lewis et ux. Fuitor; submitted on brie Stevens vs. Winston, Fuitor; submitted on brie Stevens vs. Winston, Fuitor; continued, Moore vs. Norion & Bro., Hickman; continued, Hayes et al. vs. Hughes et al., Union; continued, Eaker, Boxman, & Co. vs. Hunt et al, Graves; inned

aucd.
Stery vs. Kelso & Cook. Graves; continued.
Moore's heirs vs. Sheppare, Taylor; argued by Joh.
d. Harlan. Best, for sppellees, and cause laid over for orther hearing.

Frankwort. June 15, 1865. FRANKFORT, June 15, 1865. CAUSES DI Palmer's executors vs. Clark. Marion; Abeli vs. Edelin. &c., Marion; Huckley vs. Davis, Garrare; Stone et al. vs. Broaddus, Madison; were affirme Clark's executors vs. Walker's executors, &c.,

ORDERS.

The Court delivered an opinion to the effect that the everyor had the power to appoint a Judge to fill the accessory. cancy.

tion, Wm. Sampson came forward and took the oaths
quired by law, and entered upon the discharge of the es of his office.
cowned vs. Miller, Louisville Chancery. Petition for ng overruled innsti. Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company att. Louisville Chancery. Motion to extend time

pratt. Louisville Chancery. Motion to extend time his petition for rehearing overruled. a vs. Minter, Graves; se vs. W olfe & Co., Graves; se vs. W olfe & Co., Graves; se vs. W olfe & Co., Graves; hun vs. Farmer et ux. Franklin; ill's executors vs. Light. Barrett, et al., Hickman; int vs. Mann, Metcasfe; were submitted on briefs. cre's helis vs. Shepp re'et al., Tsylor. Argument hused by J. B. Beck, Esq., for appellants, and laid for futther bearing. er for further bearing. Burbank &c. vs. Barrett, Henderson; continued. FRANKFORT, June 16, 1865.

Present-Sampson, Chief Justice; Peters, Williams, and Kobertson, Judges. OAUSS DECIDED.

Clay vs. Myers. Nicholas; affirmed.
Crawford vs. Jouett. Monegom-ry; affirmed.
Tyler vs. Lewis, etux. Fulton; reversed.
Spalding vs. Bryant's heirs, McGracken; affirm

Wickliffe's ex'r vs. Grigsby, Nelson;
Wickliffe's ex'r vs. Grigsby, Nelson;
Wickliffe vs. Same, Nelson; motion to correct taxatio
f costs, and to quash executions overruled.
Farris's administrat r vs. Farris's heirs, Washington
notion to dismise appeal overruled,
McChure vs. Lower, Rockeastle; continued.
McNell vs. McNell, Laurel; continued.
M. Nell vs. McNell, Laurel; continued.
Bates vs. Hughes. Letcher; continued.
R c. vs. Ricc. Harlan; continued.
Bownan vs. Sewell. Breathlitt continued. Bown an vs. Sewell, Breathitt; continued; Rosk vs. Beck. Breathitt; continued. Balning vs. Commonwealth, Kenton; submitted of

icis.
Scales vs. Same, Kenton; submitted our Scales vs. Same, Kenton; submitted our Moore's heirs vs. Shepperd et. al. Taylor; bontinued by E. L. Van Winkle, Esq., for appropriate the state of the sta G. Taylor, Mr. Granville Hilton to Mrs.

ouisville.
June 14t, at the revidence of the bride's father, by
Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. Furn T. Firello, of New Orcaus, La., to Miss Many L. BONNEY, daughter of Dr.
C. D. Bonney, of Shelbyville, K.Y. On the 15th inst, at the residence of Mr. Ray, by the Rev. Gid. Gooch, Mr. Charles Str Miss Jennie H. Brown all of Louisville, Ky.

On Thur-day, June Ls, in New York, of scarlet fever, Hebbert Kenderck Kaye, only child of Frank J. and Lavinis P. Kaye, aged 10 months and 14 days.

On the morning of the 10th, William H., infant son of J. H., and Ediza Cochran, aged 2 years and 3 months. wo cays.

Saturday morning, the 17th inst, at half-past two calck, of consumption of the howels, Mrs. RAGHAEL.

Freen, wife of A. Collins, in the 53d year of her age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 17, 1865. During the past week there has been quite a brisk deand for money, and all good commercial paper has een freely taken by the banks at the current rate of scount—9 per cent. The supply has somewhat lesned caused by the large amounts disbursed to farmresident by the large amounts disputed to larm-res for tobseco, and for investments South.

The Government is paying vouchers with as little de-lay as possible, and from this source, as well as the usual bank discounts, the supply of currency continues ample, On the '3th instant the President issued a proclaman declaring trade free and unrestricted to all points n the South and Southwest, except in articles contra-and of war, east of the Mississippi river. Some doubts sing entertained as to the effect of the proclamation on

ottop, &c., as authorized by the act of Congress of July, 664, withholding from the producer one-fourth of the ame on Government account, and to definitely settle as matter the following despatch was sent to the Sec-tary of the Treasury:

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 14, 1865. m. Hugh McCullough, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.: Washington, D. C.:

Is the first clause of section 8th, of the act of Congress July 8, 1864, concerning Southern products, done away ith in Tennessee and east of the Mississippi river. by the President's proclamation of June 12th, or by any ders from the Treasury Department?

JOHN 8, SMITH,
President of the Board of Trade.

purchase by Government agents of Southern products

Louisville, Ky.:

Louisville, Ky.:

Pre-products and on all trade, except in contrabund articles; cast of the Mississippi.

H. McCULLDUCHI, Secretary of the Treasury. Now our merchants are allowed to ship goods, not contaband of war, in any quantities, to any and all-laces cast of the Mississippi river without the registra-tion or exhibition of the consignors "trade license." The only requirement for such shipments will be the exhibition of the invoice of the goods intended to be for-warded, in order to verify that no contraband articles are contained therein—these will be stamped, and the goods allowed to go forward without delay. The weather since our last has been hot and sultry, he thermometer ranging at 85 to 90 degrees. The activity noticed in our last review has prevailed his week, both in the wholesale and jobbing trade, and

The Secretary answered as follows: Washington, D. C., June 15, 1865.

an increased amount of business would have been done
—as we have, in a manner, been cut off from the Camberland and Tennessee river trade,
Our market is well supplied with the leading articles of dry goods, drugs, general merchandise, groeries, provisions, and mannfactured articles, and prices are as low, if not lower, as at any other point in the West, especially so when the quality of the goods offered in our market is taken into consideration—thè motto actuating our merchants being "Quick sales and small profits."

Exercised amount of business would have been done
—as we have, in a manner, been cut off from the Camberland, and ale \$1; whiskey and oil \$1 35; port \$1 \$0 belt, horses
\$16; mules \$7 \$7 head. To Nashville, 80c for pound lots and \$1 \$7 bbl for flour.

Whiskey and oil \$1 35; port \$1 \$2 bbl; horses
\$16 to four.

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Whiskey and

der way, which, when completed, will give a renewe apetus to business, and increase our facilities to meet is a mammoth Furniture Manufactory and Wooden Ware Factory, and another, an extensive Distillery. Beth enterprises have substantial parties at their head, and have had liberal charters granted them. The one is allowed a capital of \$500,000, the other \$300,000. The stillery establishment is under way, contracts having been made for the building, machinery, &c.

The advance in gold which has taken place this week is very sensibly enhanced prices for provisions, gro-

ries, and most leading articles of trade.

The opening rate of go'd in New York on the 12th strat was 18%, fluctuating between that point and 185, at which it closed this evening. Country produce has been well sustained, and the demand for the shipment of feathers of prime quality very The specie exports from New York for the month

May were twice as large as for any previous month this year, and the total held on hand there at the close of the month was larger than at any previous date within the The following are the particulars, which pos 

pply ..... eaves in Banks and Sub-Treas. June 1, '65., 842, 969, 200 t will be seen that the gain in May was three mi ous, making six millions increase since April 1st, and arly thirteen millions gain since January 1st, when e total on deposit in banks and Sub-Treasury was

We subjoin the following table as the current rates r buying uncurrent mon 3 dis. Pennsylvania
Philadelphia Banks
Pittsburg Banks
Interior Banks
Mew England Solvent Banks Union Pank Planters' Bank b'k of Tenn. 1 dis. 

ALCOHOL-We quote at \$4@4 25 \$ gallon. ALCOHOL—We quote at \$4(34 25 \$7 gallon.

Bageiros, Royrs, Ero.—Factors are firm. Sales of 100 pieces heavy power-loom bagging at 22c, and 100 colls machine rope at 13%c, and baling twine at 21(432c.

COTTON—Sales of 5 bales inferior Tennessee at 33c. the markets east are reported depressed, owing to the COTTON—Sales of 5 bales inferior Tennessee at 23c. In the markets east are reported depressed, owing to the resident's proclamation removing the tax of 25 % central the expectation of supplies coming forward more celly. The latest quotations are for middling at 40% its tellow. The market to-day was firmer at an advance for all grades. Some high prices were obtained for the finer qualities of manufacturing leaf. Sales at the four warehouses amounted to 28 hids, with a rejective proclamatic proclamatic process. n New York.

Cotton Yarns, Etc.—We quote No. 500 at 41c, No.

at \$12@12 75, 17 at \$12@13 75, 13 at \$14.25@14 75, 12 at \$15@15 75, 13 at \$14.25@14 75, 12 at \$15@15 75, 13 at \$16.015 75, 13 at \$14.25@14 75, 12 at \$15.015 75, 13 at \$16.015 75, 13 at \$16.015 75, 13 at \$15.015 Western reserve in lots 18c, small sales at 18 %c, dairy vice at 21@24c, and Hamburg at 19@19%c, net weight. ried apples—7@9c for new. Dried peaches 20@32c. eathers—buying price 55c. Flaxseed \$1 20@1 35. Po-atoes—old nominal. Eggs 21@22c for fresh. Brooms—

t \$1 35@1 40. Candles—City manufactures are selling 13 oz star at aslige with a discount; light weights 19@20c. Talw 14@1fc.
Day Goods—The market has been quite active for

ints and bleached goods at full rates, while brown code have declined, Great Western selling freely at 30c, the stock of demestic goods is not large, and a week's etive trade would break up the assortment. Standard eavy brown sheetings have declined 2½c during the eck. Bleached goods have been reduced, New York nills selling at 42%c, Hope at 20c, and Lousdale at 32c egular. Standard prints are quoted at 25@27c. Ging-nams, Laucaster 23@30c, Glasgow 28@30c. Kentucky eans 35@45c. Colored and paper cambrics 19@21c. Spo tton, Coate's and Clark's, \$1 % dozen. DEUGS AND LYES-In filling orders a very large usiness has been done. We note some of the leading

ticles and prices as follows: FLOUR-The market during the week has been some-

what depressed, owing to the unfavorable news from the

prime white, with sales of 600 bushels from store at the latter rate. Sound corn in request and firm at 30 (a.85c in lots, and from store at \$1@1 05. Oats—Sales of latter rate. Sound corn in request and firm at 30 (a.85c in lots, and from store at \$1@1 05. Oats—Sales of latter rate.)

autions. Sales of 430 bags Rio coffee in lots af prices anging at 20c, 30½c, 31c, and 32c, and to-day sales of 60 bags at 50½c, 31c, and 32c, and sales are well maintained, with sales at 14½@16½c for choice Porto Rico and 15@17c for New Orleans. Hard standard "summer rates" on all railroads are much lower than "summer rates" on all railroads are much lower than "summer rates".

of the bags at 20%, 31c, and 32c. Raw sugars are well maintained, with sales at 14%(31½) for for New Orleans, Hard standard sugars have been quite active, with sales at 19%, 19%, 19%, 20c, 20%, and to-day at 31c. Moiasce—New Orleans, sales at \$1 16(31 20; golden sirup 75c(\$12 25 as to quality and package.

HEMF—In the absence of any transactions we continue to quote neminally, Kentucky rough \$120(\$315) Kentucky dressed \$250(\$275 \$7 ton.

HIDES—We quote green at 46/4½c, dry salted at 0% 10c, and finit at 12c.

HAX—Sales at the wharf to old timothy to dealers at \$16(31 25 ton. Loose hay is quoted at \$1.56(15 \$7 ton. HOPS—New Eastern 25(30)c; old of 15c.

IRON AND STEEL—Pig iron \$50(355 \$7 ton. Stone coal abrice 44(56)c; charcoal bar 5(35%; cas to quality, other sizes at corresponding rates. Coopers hoop 6(35c; sheet iron 76/16c; Junista 14c; A. B. steel ifc; steel shab idea to bar 6(35)c; and ordinary \$1%(30c. Pulleys 10c.

LUMBER—We quote the wholessed rates for poplar, first quality, at \$30; second do \$25 \$7 M. Pline, in the raft, all gradess, from \$25(30). Calls \$15. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards rice at \$85; accond do \$55; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards rice at \$85; accond quality, \$7, on the raft. Poplar machine cut do, on the raft, \$25. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards rice at \$85; accond do \$55; third do \$65; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at \$55. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boar

\$1 25; bridle \$\frac{25}{3}\$ dozen \$48@55: French calf \$55@70 \$\frac{25}{3}\$

medium do \$1 10@1 25; do % pounds 90@95c; bright 10s and ½s 85@95c; common pounds 55@75c; do out of condition 35@ 90c. Mackerel—No. 1 medium bbls \$19; do half bbls \$9 75;

washed 55@60c. The activity noticed in our last review has prevailed in sweek, both in the wholesale and jobbing trade, and our for the impressment of some of our pucket steamers in increased amount of business would have been done in increased amount of business would have been done.

TINNERS' STOCK-There is a fair demand, and prices are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at \$15; sheet iron at 7@11c; copper at 60c; block tin at 50@55c; and lead

at 11@12c. Tube No. 1, per doz. Tube No. 2, per doz. Tube No. 3, per doz.

of 1,777 hhds at a decided advance on all grades. The day amounted to 313 hhds. Prices hid on 38 hhds. were jected by the planters. The sales and prices were as llows: 2 hhds. trash at \$2 80@3 50; 6 at 3@3 50, 26 hhds. factory lugs at \$4@4 90; 59 hhds lugs at \$5@5 95, 22 hhds lugs at \$6@6 75; 23 at \$7@7 80; 17 at \$8@8 90; 10 hbds leaf at \$0@0 50; 15 at \$10@10 75; 6 at \$11@11 75; 13 at \$13@12 75; 15 at \$13@13 75; 10 at \$14@14 75; 15 at \$15@15 75; 19 at \$17@17 75; 12 at \$15@13 75; 4 at \$10@ 10 50; 3 at \$20@20 25; 4 at \$21@21 75; 7 at \$23@21 25; 6 \$ \$22@23 75; 1 \$26 75; 1 at \$28; 1 at \$30; 1 at \$35; 1 at \$36 75, 1 at \$39.

3.96 Jak 859.
Tuesday.—The market for low grades was weaker, while for higher grades the rates were fully maintained and brought good prices. The efferings to-day at the feur warehouses reached 322 hhds, wish the rejection of pieces bid on 20 hhds by the planters. Sales and priess were as follows: 3 hhds trash at \$2 59(3), 19 hhds factory luss at \$4 10(4 90, 59 do at \$5(3 50, 23 do at \$5(6 75, at \$7@780, 13 leaf at \$8@880, 13 at \$9@995, 14 at \$10@ 50, 13 at \$11 25@11 75, 14 at \$12@13 50, 14 at \$13 25@ 75, 10 at \$14@14 75, 20 at \$15@15 75, 17 at \$15@15 75, at \$17 at \$15@15 75, at \$17@17 75, 6 at \$15@18 75, 4 at \$19@19 75, 14 at \$20 20 75, 7 at \$21 25@21 75, 6 at \$220@22 75, 2 at \$23, 1 at Wednesday—The breaks at the four warehouses to-da mounted to 292, with only 15 hhds rejected. We no and prices as follows: 2 at \$3 10@3 30, 5 at \$4 50 0, 46 at \$5@5 90, 29 at \$6 10@6 95, 23 at \$7 10@7 90, at \$8@8 75, 11 at \$9@9 85, 13 at \$19 25@10 75, 19 at 11@11 75, 19 \$12@12 75, 17 at \$13@13 75, 7 at \$14@14 75, 49 at \$15@15 75, 10 at 16@16 75, 13 at \$17@17 75, 16 at \$15@315 at \$16@19 50, 8 at \$20@20 50, 2 at \$20 25@20 75, 3 at 21 25@21 75, 4 at \$22@22 75, 1 at \$23 50, 1 at \$24, 3 at \$75, 1 at \$52 50, by J. C. Brame, of Christian Thursday—The market was more animated to-day, and prices obtained are higher for low grades, while for the better qualities prices are fully sustained. The offerings amounted to 339 hhds, of which the pri 22 hhds were refused by the planters. Sales were as follows: 1 trash at \$3.95, 10 hhds factory lugs at \$4.64 65, 48 do at \$5.65.95, 52 hhds common lugs \$6.6 6 95, 27 at \$7@7 90, 16 hhds leaf at \$9@9 75, 12 at \$10? 10 50, 8 at \$11@11 75, 10 at \$12@12 75, 12 at \$13@13 75, 12 at \$14@14 75, 27 at \$15@15 75, 13 at \$15@16 75, 17 at \$15@15 75, 20 at \$15@15 75, 5 at \$15@19 75, 3 at \$10@

tion of prices bid on only 15 hids. Sales of \$ hids stems at \$1.7(@,1 trush \$4.5), 14 hids f ctory lugs at \$4.0, 45. 45 at \$5.65 50. 30 \$4.50 common lugs at \$5.60 50, 30 \$4.50 ft. 30 \$4.5

8 do heavy leaf at \$10@1075, 7 at \$11@11 50, 9 at \$12@12 75, 11 at \$13 25@13 75, 15 at \$14@14 75, 11 at \$15@15 75, 11 at \$16@16 75, 9 at \$17 25@17 75, 8 at \$18@18 75, 3 at 3 at \$24@ 24 50, 1 at \$27 25, 1 at \$30, 1 at \$35, and 1 at

Hegs have improved slightly. We quote the best grades of cattle from 7 to 71/c, fair o goed from 5 to 7c, and inferior at 3% to 4%c per lb Sheep from 2% to 4c per 15 gross.

BOURDON HOUSE\_H. F. Vissman LOUISVILLE, June 17, 1865.
The cattle market has been very dull during the preent week, and prices have declined fully 50c per 100 the The demand was altogether confined to he

at \$6 50 % bbl. Superfine we quote at \$5 50@6, and 950 | weight, for good quality. Lambs of good quality sell at bels extra family in lots at \$767 25. Some favorite family brands command higher rates.

Gass—We quote card rates \$x10 at \$5 40@5 75, 10x12 at \$5 75@6, and 12x18 at \$7 20, with the usual discount of f.

GSG in lots, and from store at \$160 to \$0.0 sts.—Sales of 450 bushe's from store at 70c, and prime oid 75c in lots, Ryc in store \$5.662c. Barley nominal. Barley mail \$1.50 \$0 bushe's. Barley mail \$1.50 \$0 b

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. THURSDAY, June 8, 1865.

MANUFACTURED TORACCO—Sa'es of 50 boxes choice
Virginia chewing at 76c@81 @ lb; black sweet's and 10s
at 70c@75c; to ½s at 70c@75c; navy pounds at 88c@70c; do
½ pounds at 70c@75c; bright fine pounds \$1 50c@175 My pounds at 70(a75c; bright fine pounds \$1 50(a) 75

In medium of \$1 10(a) 25; do ½ pounds 90(a96c; bright
10s and ½s 85(a96c; common pounds 65(a75c; do out of
condition 55(a60c.

MACKERIL—No. 1 medium bbls \$19; do half bbls \$9.75;
do kits \$2 75; No. 2, large bbls, \$15; do medium \$15 50;
do half bbls \$3 5c; do kits \$2 50(a) 5c; No. 3, large
bbls, \$17; do half do \$8. Herring \$1 box 55(a)00c.

NAILS—Sales are making from first hands at \$5.00(a)55;
for 10ds, with small sales at \$5.10. Smaller sizes at the
usual advance.

OILS—Market steady. Lard oil at \$1.75(a)1 80; No. 2
do \$1.40(a) 45; coal oil 72(a,75c; linseed \$1(a)1 10; benzine 50(a,55c; lubricating 450(a,\$1; straits \$1.00; tanner's bank \$1.50 9 gallon.

OFFAL—Sales of 650 bags bran at \$25, and 300 do middiing at \$40 9 ton. Shorts \$28, and shipstuff \$20(a,35)
\$7 ton.

Provisions and Lard—The market since our last
has advanced from \$25 for mess pork to \$27, at which
figure s cales in the retail way have been made. Sales of
3,500 Stagg's hams in lots at 21½(a,232, now held at 33c.
Sales to-day of 600 sugar-cured hams at 22(a)23½c, and
500 hacon shoulders, carly in the week, at 16c, now firm
at 14(a)15c, including packages; clear sides 18(a)17½c.
Plain hams 17(a20c). Lard in therees firm at 19(a)15c,
and in kegs 19½(a)20½c from first hands.

Powder—We quote riffe at \$10(a)10 50; blasting at
\$8.56(a)2.

Rags—Have declined. Cotton rags we quote at 4(a)
4½c; soft woollen 2c; hard which
for the water in Red river declines low water mark threads the council to be west of the Mississippi, it will be well for all interceted, connected of the deniment of the mississippi, it will be well for all interceted, connected or the interces from \$2.50 and the second of the deniment of the stage of the Mississippi, it will be west of the Mississippi, it will be well for all interceted, connected or the united stage in the stage of the Mississippi, it will be west of the Mississippi, it will be west of the Mississippi, it will be west of the Mississippi, the west of the Mis

Ohio at 50c 🕏 bushel.

Soar—We quote German No. 1 at 11c, and No. 2 at 10c, palm 10c, 11c, and fancy at 20c, 23c.

Starch—We quote Madison at 7c, Wool.—Buyers paying for unwashed 33@34c, and tub-

20 25, 9 at \$21@21 75, 8 at \$22@3 75, 2 at \$23@23 50, and 1 at 825 25. COTTON YARNS, ETC.—We quote No. 500 at 41c, No.

500 at 58c, and No. 700 at 35c. Cotton batting at 35@35c,
and candle wick at 55@80c; cotton twine 50@75c,
COAT.—With a moderate supply, Pittsburg best retulls at 38c, delivered, and Pomeroy, to boats, 32c.
BROOM CORN—The factories are buying all that ar-

24 75, 4 at \$25 26(250 06), 1 at \$205, and 1 at \$49.50 Oldham county manufacturing leaf and 1 hhd 'Hart county manufacturing leaf at \$50.

Saturday—The market to-day was active, and sales of 113 hhds at the four warehouses, with bids on 11 hhds only rejected. The prices obtained to-day are fully up to the advance before noticed. We not called \$25.50. ommon \$4@5. Shaker, best, \$6 30@6 50, Louisvand ake, best, \$6 \$7 doz. Ginseng buying at 55@88c. Beans sominal at \$1 20 for white. Onions—old none in marsoninal at \$1 20 for white. Onions—old none in marson lines at \$6@50, 11 at \$7 10@7 58. \$19@19 75, 2 at \$20@20 50, 3 at \$31 25@21 75, 1 at \$22

> LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET SHELBY HOUSE-Donaldson & Brooking. LOUISVILLE, June 17, 1885.
>
> The receipts and sales of stock during the past week have been good. There has been a fair supply of all kinds of stock on the market. Prices are a shade lower on cattle

Hegs from 7 to 8%e per lb gross. But few if any kinds of stock left unsold. ARRIVALS.

tion. A further decline is expected soon. A Govern

now with the President, who may proclamation, declare that there is no mger an insurrection. The rebellion having ased there are no longer products of States in surrection. By removing this taxation of renty-five per cent cotton, tobacco, and other roducts of the Southern States will only be used under the general law, as in the case of the Products of other States.

Gov. Pierpout, of Virginia, held a conference a Saturday with John Minor Botts, Alexander, ives, Hunter, Marshall, Wm. C. Wickham, hes. L. Mosby, and other prominent citizens Virginia.

Virginia.

Robt. Ridgeway has resumed editorial man-gement of the Richmond Whig.

General Howard, of the Freedman's Burean ass been authorized to grant transportation to such loyal refugees from the South as may desin return to their homes, and who are with

means to do so. Applicants will be required to give ample proof to their loyalty and circum-stances in life. stances in life.

The Chronicle, after alluding to the opposition in Kentucky to the Constitutional Amendment and the efforts of slaveholders to prevent the practical operation of the Government, says Gen. Palmer, who has command of the district, is now in Washington, and will be clothed with full power to enforce the laws which these people, contrary to their own interests, stubbornly antagonize.

The Mission Conference of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, lately convened at Bremen, have transmitted to President Johnson a letter of condolence on the death of Mr. Lincoln.

tharence seward, nephew of secretary seward, is periorming the duties of Assistant Secretary of State.

It is reported that General Hallack has become poscessed of the original order of the rebalanthorities directing detachments for service at City Point, and authorizing the blowing up of the erdnance vessels that produced such terrible destruction last fall. The evidence as to these facts will be before the Military Committee to.

morrow.

The inauguration ceremonies of the monuments upon the historic battle-field of Bull Run to-day were of much interest, and were attended by a considerable number of ladies, civilians, and officers of distinction in addition to the military, many of whom had taken part in the battles which the monuments commemorated. The ceremonies were impressive. The monu

The ceremonies were impressive. The monuments are appropriate structures and creditable to those who designed and erected them. Everything passed off with the utmost enthusiasm.

Over three hundred and fifty applications for pardon for civilians have have been received by the Attorney-General since the promulgation of the last amnesty proclamation.

Judge Sharkey will probably be appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippl. He has been a Union man during the rebellion, and his appointment will be satisfactory to the Union element of that State.

FARTHER POINT, June 11.

The following is a summary of the City of London's news brought by the Peruvian, which sailed from Liverpool on the 1st for New York: The Atlantic cable was completed on the 29th ult. A banquet was given by the contractors. All parties seemed satisfied with its great results already obtained, and expressed almost a certainty of the enterprise being a great success.

In the House of Commons, in answer to question, Mr. Caldwell said that efforts ha In the House of Commons, in answer to a question, Mr. Caldwell said that efforts had been made for the colonization of the Red River District, but without the present result he government acknowledges the right of property in land by the Hudson Bay Company water that is obstater. heir charter. Owl says the Canadian delegates have es-

The Owl says the Canadian delegates have es-lished a complete mission with the Imperial vernment as to the fortifications of Quebec I Montreal. They firmly believe the pro-ed confederation will be earried out. he journals continue ciscussing the fate of I Davis. The daily news hopes mercy will extended, not but that he fully deserves pun-nent, but because the principle the Federal ernment represents is already vindicated so mphartly that nothing can be added. No eshment could be greater than fallure, and phartny man noming can be added. No binent could be greater than failure, and would cause no regret in future years. Times says: After the ominous language President we can no longer regard the with confidence or unconcern. It may a fortunate or a fatal success, as the policy of the President we can no longer regard the case with confidence or unconcern. It may prove a fortunate or a fatal success as the policy of the Government may be so effected by the personal views of the President.

In the House of Commons questions were asked as to the reported demands of the American Government on account of the Alabama's regregations.

Lord Palmerston said communications had been taking place for claims lately, and were of the same kind as formerly made. He could not say whether the instructions were issued by President Johnson or Lincoln.

He said an impression prevailed that since Johnson's accession new claims had been made in a totally different spirit. That impression was altogether unfounded. Mr. Seward said no fresh demand had been made.

The rupture between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon was comflete.

A Paris correspondent to the Daily News says: The great unpardonable war in the present delicate crisis of the Mexican question is the Prince glorying in the Monroe doctrince, and feeling persuaded of the consequence of erston said communications had

and feeling persuaded of the consequence of the restoration of the Union, would be the utte impossibility of the French occupation of Merine. Chief of Cabinet of Maximilian, had

arrived in Paris and had since gone to Brazil.

Advices from Florence say that negotiations were progressing favorably. New York, June 12.

New York, June 12.
The Tribune's Richmond correspondent says:
Treatment of negroes are subject in that city
and vicinity, and showing that the poor people
are treated by our authorities far worse than
they were by slave-driving authorities before

they were by slave-driving authorities before the rebellica.

An appeal from the Richmond negroes for protection is also published. They state that they are compelled to get some white person to get them a pass to enable them to attend to their daily occupations, without which they are marched off to the negro bull pens.

The rebel Mayor Mayo has been re-instated and has re-appointed his rebei policemen who were notorious and infamous negro hunters, and who now occupy themselves in entering the houses of inoffensive negroes, dragging them out and imprisoning them.

The Times' Mobile correspondent represents a terrible state of affairs in Alabama. There is absolute demoralization among the people.

Labor is so despised by the whites that they actually prefer starvation or beggary to work on any farm, and in their penury and wretchedness they show the most virulent spirit of disaffection. Military protection is necessary against the destruction of the whole population.

The Heraid's Savannah correspondent says: Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, Jadge Campbell, and R. M. T. Hunter, have been taken to Ft. Pulaski for confinement.

taken to Ft. Pulaski for confinement.

The Herald's Washington special says that it is understood that Judge Sharkey will be made Provisional Governor of Alabama.

The Herald's Richmond correspondent says Governor Smith, of Virginia, is about to surrender them.

The Times's Washington special says the esident will soon issue a proclamation, titing an end to the purchase by Goynment agents of the products of the le insurrectionary States, thus removing the per cent tax and leaving the products to only taxed under the general laws as in her States.

other States.

The World's Florence correspondent says a reconsideration has taken place between the Pope and Victor Emanuel, and that the latter will be crowned Emperor of the Romans by the

We are officially notified that for the present the extent of the Government business over the Southern wires necessitates the suspension of arrangements in progress to reestablish the old relations between the Associated Press and the editors south of Washington. Meantime efforts are being made to increase the telegraphic facilities so as to insure prompt des-patch to all business to or from the South.

New York, June 12
The steamer Liberty brings Savannah date to the 7th. The order for the definite evacuation of Santo Domingo had been received from Spain.

The news from Mexico was not important.
The Era Novell does not think that American emigration would be dangerous to the interests of the empire. A populistic nuncio neglio had left for Europe.
The entertainment of the

neglio had left for Europe.

The entertainment of the officers of our iron-clad fieet passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The authorities had visited the monitors, expressing great gratification. Major-General H. W. Slocum visited the Store

Major-General H. W. Slocum visited the Stock Exchange this afternoon, and was warmly greeted. General Keyes was with him. Mr. H. Morgan, a leading member of the Board, introduced him to the company, upon which proceedings were suspended, and three cheers given to the man that captured Atlanta.

The General expressed his plasure at meeting so many tokens of friendship, and to perceive that the war had left so few marks upon our National prosperity. The General is a resident of Syracuse, and represented the 2d district in the Assembly in 1859.

The following is a letter of the Emperor Napoleon to his cousin:

The lonowing is a letter of the Emperor Napoleon to his cousin:

Dear Cousin: I cannot retrain from informing you of the painful impression I have experienced on reading your speech at Ajaccio. In leaving you during my absence with the Empress, I meant to give you a proof of my friendship and my codfidence, and I hoped that your presence, your conduct, and your language would testify to the union which reigns in our family, but the political programme which you place under the aegis of the Emperor can only serve the enemies of my government to judgments which I cannot admit. You add sentiments of hatred which belong no longer to our day to apply the ideas of the Emperor to the present time. It is necessary to have passed through the stern on to his cou

trials of responsibility and power, and, beside we capable, pigmies as we are, of appre-ting at its just value the grand historica ure of Napoleon, as in standing before a co tatue we are unable to view the whole at We only see the side which strikes our sight, hence the incompleteness of the repro-duction and the divergence of opinions. But what is clear to the eyes of every one is that to prevent anarchy in men's minds, that formidable enemy of true liberty. The Emperor had es-tablished, first in his family, and afterwards in itted but one will and one school.

scforth deviate from the same rule of coni. Whereor, Monsicur and dear cousin,
God to have you in his holy keeping.

NAPOLEON.

Napoleon lost no time in making a reply to the Imperial censure. The Press was exclu-ively favored with the document. THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

THE PERINGE'S REPLY.

Sine: In consequence of your Majesty's letter of May 23d, and its publication in the Moniteur of this date, I resign the Vice-Presidency of the Privy Council, and also the Presidency of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. Coliversal Exhibition of 1867.

Accept, sire, the homage of the profound and respectful attachment which I am of your Majesty's, the most devoted consin, (Signed) NAPOLEON JEROME.

Palace ROYAL, May 27, 1865.

WASHINGTON, June 12.
Advices are received from Havti to the 28th The revolution was still in progress, without decisive results. The recent repert of the detail feat of the rebels was not confirmed. The had been some fighting near Ganiaves, and was thought the national troops would abande

had been some fighting near Ganiaves, and it was thought the national troops would abandon that place, and fall back upon St. Maria.

President Geffrard was making great exertions in forwarding troops from Port Au Prince and neighboring towns.

By arrivals from Buenos Ayres, the announcement is made that the Argentine Republic has become involved in war, which has for some time been going on between Paraguay on one side, and Brazil and Uruguay on the other. It is reported the Paraguayans, without previous declaration of war, invaded Corriento, one of the Argentine States, surprised and captured two armed vessels, and killed in cold blood all the officers and crew. Of course this act compelled the Argentine Republic to take part with Brazil and Uruguay, and will change the course of sympathy which was settling in favor of Parof sympathy which was sguay against that country.

Sr. Louis, June 12. of sympathy which was settling in favor of Par-

Returns from seventy one counties, together with a portion of the soldiers' vote, leave no with a portion of the soldiers' vote, leave no doubt as to the adoption of the new constitution by a decided majority.

Thirty-two counties are yet to be heard from, nearly all of which will give a majority for the constitution, which, together with the soldiers' vote of several thousand yet to come in, will make the majority in favor of its adoption from 5,000 to 6,000.

New York. June 12. New YORK. June 12.

Large numbers of returned soldiers en-route home in New England passed through the city to-day, and more are expected to-morrow.

The wheels used by the Provost Marshalls in filling drafts in New York are to be sold at auction next Thursday.

on next Thursday.

The Tribune's Washington special says the alry formerly attached to the army of the omac and that which operated in the Shensndoah valley are now encamped on the Orange and Alexaduria Railroad, and are being re-or-ganized and consolidated in consequence of the mustering out of those whose terms expire previous to the first of October.
About 4,000 have already been mustered out and about 2,000 of the same class remain to be

and about 2,000 of the same class remain to be discharged as rapidly as possible. It is believed orders from the War Department will direct the immediate discharge of all whose terms expire before the 1st January. The contest for office under the new order of things in North Carolina has already commenced among the politicians of that State. A number of candidates for various positions have been offered. In social and domestic affairs there is much

rchibiting selzures of cotton or other pro-ucts held in private hands, the removal of all strictions on their purchase and shipment, except by persons in the military service, and irrecting the Quartermaster's Department to flord all possible facilities for their transfer. At the annual commencement of the Univer-ity of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, on the sity of North Carolina, at Chapter Hill, on the 1st inst., the graduating class was composed of only four students.

The Word's Richmond special says: The work

f reconstruction goes on much more rapidly han one might suppose after such an exhaust-ng war, and gives reason to hope that reaction Ing war, and gives reason to hope that reaction and reunion will be as sudden and complete as was the outbreak. Virginians menifest a clear view as to their situation, and undeniable attachment to the Union. There is a large class who made every sacrifice, and wished heartily that the South might be inpependent, who now trankly admit they are anxious to be good and loyal citizens of the Republic. They admit defeat, and express a determination to abide by the result of the war.

Judge Underwood of sucge Underwood, of Viginia, who has come ere to consult with Attorney General Speed, sings with him documents connected with the adictment for treason of Generals Lee, Corse, swell, Longstreet, Governor Smith, Letcher, fewton, McVeigh, of Alexandria, and about forty others.

The Alexandria Journal says: Gov. Pierpont

The Alexandra South as layer of V. Fierpoin has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature on Thursday next, and that for this purpose confidential circulars have been sent to the members of the body, which has heretofore assembled in Alexandria, representing the loyal element, as contradistinguished from the late rebel Legislature at Richmond.

The Journal is alarmed for fear the call is made with the view of removing the disability. ade with the view of removing the disability osed on those who have been identiced with rebellion, and restore to them the elective chise and the right to again hold office. There o certainty, however, that such is the object, ag to the alleged appointment by the ernor of several ex-rebels to important po-ms, in violation of the constitution. Several

The following circular has been issued from President:
All persons belonging to excepted classes enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective application will be considered it must be shown they hav

AMES SPEED,
Attorney-General.
Washingrox, June 12.
The June term of the Circuit Court of this
District commences one week from to-day, and
it is now quite certain that it will not end without the trial of Jeff Davis on the indictment
already found. already found.

At all events, preparations for his trial are going forward, but whether with the approval of the Government or not is unknown. It is believed to have been definitely determined not

ed.
ernor Watts, of Alabama, has been reand Ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia,
as delivered himself up, is also allowed to
parole. Letcher and Vance are still in
d capitol, but it is rumored that they too
non be out on parole.

e old capitol, but it is rumored that they too ill soon be out on parole.

Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, it is said, is also been sent South to be paroled.

Judge Underwood, of the United States Discito Court of the Eastern District of Virginia, and an interview with Attorney-General Speedday, on the indictment found in his Court rainst Gen. Lee.

ners, that to-day he was forced to set aside days of the week in which to attend Cabi-meetings and devote to public business. He has, however, granted outsiders five hours th day except Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday. The Republican of this evening announces that John Mitchell, late of the Richmond Examiner, is about to be indicted for treason in Judge Underwood's court.

Indge Underwood's court.
The statement in one of the New York papers hat a fleet of 60 vessels was going into Euroean waters from this country is a first-class canard. Only three vessels are to be sent abroad, and only one of them is a frigate—the Colorado. The mysterious letter, intended for Booth but lirected to the initials J. W. B., found at the vational Hotel last week, which pretended to be written by one of Booth's conspirators at fouth Branch, Virginia, turns out to be a forge-y. The man who wrote it is under arrest.

His object, it seems, was to implicate parties His object, it seems, was to implicate parties against whom he had personal spite, It is stated that Gov. Pierpont has secretly called an extra session of the Virginia Legislature, and there is much uneasiness among loyal citizens in consequence thereof.

there is much uneasiness among loyal citizens in consequence thereof.

New York, June 13.

The Herald's Raleigh, North Carolina, correspondence of the 8th, says: Gov. Holden took possession of the Governor's room at the Capital, and entered upon the formal discharge of the duties devolving upon him as the Provisional Executive of this date.

He has already made the following appointments: C. R. Thomas Secretary of State, Jonathan Worth State Treasurer, J. S. Cannon A. D. C., with the rank of Colonel. His proclamation is soon to be issued, but from an article published in a paper lately, under his control, and from the known character of the new Governor, many important teatures can be forefold. A convention will undoubtedly be suggested, and hopss are entertained that the State may be represented in the next Congress. A session is

-only such as the appoin ges—are to be retained as far as possible eral Schofield has issued an order calling General Schofield has issued an order calling upon all officers and soldiers in his commands to assist the Executive in the discharge of his catiles. Applications for pardon under the terms of the President's amnesty proclamation are already quite numerons.

The Tribune's special, dated St. Louis. 12th. says: The new Constitution is adopted. Official and semi-official returns from seventy-four counties and the soldiers' votes from Little Rock give 842 majority in favor of ratification. The vote to come in is favorable.

come in is favorable.

The Times' Washington special says: A The Times' Washington special says: A strong feeling is finding expression among many leading men here in favor of the policy of appointing Military Governors for some of the extreme Southern States, as far as South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and of keeping these States under strict military control until the people are once more thoroughly returned to their avocations, and the labor status of freedmen properly adjusted with their late masters.

peir late masters.

The efforts of the delegations from these unite efforts of the delegations from these quarters are not meeting with much encouragent. There are several prominent Generals with fine executive abilities and cool heads who an now be spared to settle the disturbed affairs of these States.

partment in its amended form. All of Sher-man's army remaining in this vicinity will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Crook.

It is understood that Gen. Slough has been appointed Governor of Colorado in place of Mr. Evans. Mr. Slough received his first military commission from Col. Gilpin, the first Governor of this Territory.

The steamer Fullon briger Savarrent dates of

The steamer Fulton brings Savannah dates of the 9th and Charleston and Port Royal dates of the 10th. Among her passengers are General Grover and staff.

The Savannah Herald of the 20th has the following: Major Ballatine, of the 37th Pa. Vols, arrived here on the 8th.

The Charleston Courier gives a gratifying account of the renewal of business there. Every day at least half a dozen new stores are opened. It says the burned district will be rebuilt.

A correspondent of the Port Royal New South claims that the deep water of its harbor, its readiness of access, the salubrious climate, and the fertility of its soil render it the place of all others, indicated by nature for a great commercial city. All that it needs is a short piece of railroad to

connect it with the mainland.

New York, June 13.

The Tribune's Nashville special says: A. H.

Terry has gone to Richmond to take Halleck's

position.

Shift Lake City, June 12.

Speaker Colfax and party arrived here yesterday A. M., eight days from Denver. They were delayed by Indian hostilities.

The Indians attacked a Morman train at North Platte, and killed or wounded all the stocktonders and soldies. tenders and soldiers.
The City Council and citizens met the party two miles from this city. W. H. Harper, in a welcoming speech, extended the hospitalities of

weaconing speech, extended the adoptamiles of the city.

Mr. Colfax replied, predicting a brilliant fu-ture for Utah, if her people proved true to the Union and obedient to the laws.

To-night a meeting of 3,000 people was ad-dressed by Speaker Colfax, Lieut.-Gov. Cross, of Illinois, and A. D. Richardson. The party remain here till next Monday.

Gen. Conner has sent out troops to stop the Indian depredations, and will keep the mail on the route. PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

WASHINGTON, June 13.

WHEREAS. The 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence, and, whereas, the President of the United States is by the Constitution made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil and executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and be inpependent, who now re anxious to be good and depublic. They admit deletermination to abide by

Washingron, June 12.

Wignitian who has come. overcome, has in its revolutionary progress de-prived the people of the State of Mississippi of civil government; and whereas, it becomes uec-

essary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Missisippi, in securing them in the enjoy-ment of a republican form of government; now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed on me by the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loval citizens protected in all their rights of life, and liberty, and property, L. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commanderin-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Wm. L. Sharkev, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules, &c., as may be necessery and proper for convening a convention of delegates, to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering duties imposed on me by the Cor said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering and amending the Constitution thereof, and with the authority to exercise within the limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable the loyal people of the State of Mississispip to restore said State to the constitutional relations to the Federal Government and to the present such republican form of State government as will enable the State to guarantee the United States therefor and its people to the protection by the United States against invasion or domestic violence. Provided that in any election that may be held hereafier for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector or shall be eligible as a member of such convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed to the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29th, and is a voter, qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi in force immediately before the 9th day of January, A. D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession, and the said convention, when convened or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, wiil prescribe the qualification of electors and the edicibility of persons to hold office under States, and no others, for the purpose of altering

will prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States comprising the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from

the origin of the Government to the present time, and I do hereby direct—

1. That the military commander of the department, and all officers and persons in the military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from in any way hindering, impeding, or discouraging loyal people from the organization of a State government as herein authorized.

2. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all the laws of the United States, the administration whereof belong to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforcesaid.

3. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed. the origin of the Gor

3. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed a. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for the appointment of assessors of taxes, and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such officers of that department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed, but if cuitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be nominated.

4. That the Postmaster-General establish post-offices and post-routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment, but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

States.
5. That the District Judge for the Judicial district in which Mississippi is included, pro-ceed to hold courts within said State in accordceed to hold courts within said State in accordance with the provision of an act of Congress, and the Attornev-General will instruct the proper officers to libel and bring to judgment, confiscation and sale, property subject to confiscation, and to enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of Federal courts.

6. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the navy department within said limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

7. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to that department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this, the 13th

o be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this, the 13th law of June, anno Domini 1885.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

A PROLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, June 13,
WHEREAS, By my proclamation of the 29th of April, 1865, all restrictions upon the internal, domestic, and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of national at the State of Michosan Count de Portier has been badly beaten by the Liberals under Gen. Reguels. In the States of Tobasco and Chibuahua not a Frenchman nor Imperial is to be found. The veteran Gen. Alvarez holds un-polluted his State of Guerrero.

lamation of the 22 of May, 1865, for reas istantion of the 22 of May, 1865, for reasons stated, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been declared closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be opened to such commerce on and atter the 1st of July, subject to the laws of the United States and in parsance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and whera, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennesses; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed, and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; now, therefore, be it known, that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions up n internal, domestic, and coastwise intercourse and trade, upon the removal of the products of States heretofore declared in insurrection, reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of the right of the United States to property purchased in the territory of the

perty purchased in the territory of the an enemy heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi River with fine executive abilides and cool heads who can now be spared to settle the distarbed affairs of these States.

The Herald's special has the following: Notwithstanding the order of the President discharges. All parties should understand that these applications are unnecessary and useless. Very large numbers of applications are made to the President for the discharge of soldiers whose term of service does not expire until after September 30th. Such applications should be made to the Secretary of War, and such as are received by the Peesident are at once referred to him for such action as he shall deem proper in the premises.

The President has determined to appoint Judge Parson Provisional Governor of Alabama. The instructions to Provisional Governors will be determined upon at the Cabinet meeting to morrow.

Gen. Sherman has revised and corrected his report of operations in North and South Carolina, and it will be republished by the War Department in its amended form. All of Sherman's army remaining in this vicinity will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Crook.

It is understood that Gen. Slough has been disabilities and disqualmentions attaching said State, consequent upon any proclamat issued by virtue of the 5th section of act entitled an act further to provide for collection of duties on imports and other purposes, approved on the 13th of July, 1861, are removed, but nothing her

contained shall be considered or construct as in any wise changing or impairing any of the penalties or forfeits for treason heretofore in-curred under the laws of the United States, or curred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions or disabilities set forth in my proclamation, bearing date 29th of May, 1865, or as impairing existing resolutions for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military law in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety during the existing insurrection, nor shall this proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress, and duly approved by the President, or any proclamation, or any orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection, abolishing slavery, whether of persons or property, but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue. In testimony whereof, I have herecuto set my

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my and and caused the seal of the United States both and the city of Washington, this 13th day of June, A. D. 1865 [Signed]

By the President:

W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Washington, June 13.
Admiral Gordon, the commander of the ironlad and monitor squadron, reports the return
of the squadron to Fortress Monroe. He details
he attentions received from the Spanish auhorities at Havana, the Captain General visitmy the monitors contrary to the passes of paing the monitors, contrary to the usage of na-tional law, as he said, because he wished his at-tentions to be marked. Our officers visited the Stonewall, and Admiral Gordon says the vessel would have easily fallen into our hands if an engagement had taken place. She is far infe-rior to our Monaduse. He speaks in high terms of this vessel saying she steamed along with rior to our Monadnae. He speaks in high terms of this vessel, saying she steamed along with the Sucquehanna, giving no trouble or anxiety. While at Havana, the Admiral received a letter from the rebel Maury, formerly of our navy, who sayes: Following the example of his native State, Virginia, he surrenders on the terms granted to Lee. He was, when he wrote, at sea, but if he ever found himself within the United States he would give himself up, in the mentime conducting himself as if on parole. The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Honduras is officially proclaimed. It provides for perpetual amity and reciprocity, freedom of commerce, and navigation. Honduras engages to open negotiations with various Governments with which it may have relations to further a separate recognition of perpetual neutrality for the protection of the contemplated Henduras Inter-oceanic Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. H.ndaras agrees to the right of way of transit over such route as shall be at all times open and free to the Government and citizens of the United States agrees, in return, to protect the same from interruption, seizure, or unjust confiscation, from whatever quarters the attempt may proceed, so

The Tribune's Washington special says: Mijor this vessel, saying she steamed along with

terruption, selzure, or unjust confiscation, from whatever quarters the attempt may proceed, so long as the spirit and intention of this article on this subject shall be preserved.

New Orleans educates of the Cairo, June 13. New Orleans advices of the 8th state that the crevasse eight miles above Carrollton, which threatened such serious damage, has been closed, but another one in the same vicinity is reported A special from Mobile to the Times states that a reconstruction meeting was held in that city on the 7th, which asked for a Military Gov-ernor, and permission to take steps to get back

Affairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet Anairs in the interior of Alabama are quiet do hopeful. The soldiers are at home cultisting their farms, and business is reviving.

The Mayoralty of New Orleans continues a exed question. Colonel Quincy exhibited no isposition to vacate the office. It was rumored that Cauby would refer the whole subject to Vashington.

ashington. Clark, the rebel Governor of Mississippi, has issued a proclamation ordering the sheriffs of the several counties to hold elections on the 19th day of June to elect delegates to the conention to be held at Jackson on the 3d of July,

the day appointed by the bogus Legislature. The secesh leaders openly boast that by this move of Clark and the Legislature they have obtained the recognition of the State and amnesty for the past.

The La Patrie denies the statement that France is about to send 100,000 men to reinforce Maximilian.

The Globe denies the statement that M. Leon had an interview with President Johnson, as reported by the French papers. It says he was unable to open even informal relations either with the President or any of his Cabinet. The Globe denies the statement that M. Leon had an interview with President Johnson, as reported by the French papers. It says he was unable to open even informal relations e ther with the President or any of his Cabinet.

The French Government had prohibited the two sous subscription to present Mrs. Lincoln with a medal. The police in the provinces had seized the subscriptions.

Rio advices of the 10th state an alliance had been signed between Brazil and Urngynay and

been signed between Brazil and Uraguay and the Argentine Republic, and their forces were marching against Paraguay. It is reported that Buenos Ayres had declared war. The Times thinks there is no apprehension that the the war will be either serious or pro-

Inat the late was the charge of the parts that Mr. Bigelow, Minister, has given the French Government the most positive assurance that the Washington Cabinet is firmly resolved to respect, and cause to be respected, the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico, now placed under the protection of France.

New York, June 13.

The Times Washington special says: General Grant is expected to return on Thursday of this week. His trip is short, but it is just as he exweek. His trip is short, but it is just as he expected to make it.

The preparations for laying the corner-stone of the Gettysburg monument are almost completed. Major-General Howard will deliver the address, Colonel Halpine (Miles O'Reilley) will read an original poem, Major-General Geary will act as chief marshal, and Rev. Dr. Espy, of New York, as chaplain.

Several new appointments are being made in the officers for the Colorado territory. Charles F. Holly, of New York, has just been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Tribune's Richmond letter says: A branch of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company has been opened in that city.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Gen. Crook has returned from a thirty days' absense, and relieved General Davis, commanding a cavalry corps.

and relieved General Davis, commanding a cavalry corps.

General Mower. late commanding the 20th corps, has received 30 days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will report to Sheridan for duty in his department.

Major DeGrasse and Captains O'Reilly and Crestenser, of the hospital staff, accompanied him.

him.

The World's special says: The June term of the Circuit Court of the District commences one week from to-day. It is now quite certain it will end without the trial of Jeff Davis on the it will end without the trial of Jeff Davis on the indictment already found. At all events preparations for his trial are going forward, whether with the approval of the Government or not is unknown. It has been definitely decided not to try him by military commission.

Since the release of Gov. Brown, no prominent official has been imprisoned. Gov. Watts, of Alabama, has been released, and ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, who has delivered himself up, is also allowed to go on parole. Letcher and Vance are still in the Old Capitol, but it is sumored that they will soon be out on parole. rumored that they will soon be out on parole New York, June 13. The Post's Vera Cruz correspondent. June 3d, aye: The Emperor is still on his pleasure trip hrough the country, where all is at a stand-till in the capital, waiting his return.

ring the last month than they have lost during the last year. the last year.

Gen. Negrette still holds Monterey.

The attack on Matamoras failed, owing to the threatening position taken by the rebels at Brownsville, when the Liberals approached The whole State of Tamanips, with the exception of Tampico and Matamoras, is in the hands of the Liberals.

Iu the State of Michosan Count de Portier

The whole coast south of Vera Cruz, except

Campeille, remains in disputed possession of the Juarists. The French despair of pactiving the country unless titly thousand more French troops are sent.

Dr. Gwinn has arranged his Sonora project.
It only awaits Maximilian's signature, and he goes as Director-General of Emigration to the States of Sonora and Chihuahua.

Washington, June 13. Washington, June 13.
A protracted Cabinet session was held to-day
in the Blue Room of the White House, every
member being present for the first time in several weeks. It is thought that the question of
reconstruction was mainly under consideration.
The trial of Davis and other leaders of the rebellion on the charge of treason was also considered.

The military prisons are being cleared out,
and all prisoners of war and those sentenced to
imprisonment during the war have been re-

imprisonment during the war have been re-eased from Fort McHenry. Old Capitol Prison is nearly cleared out, there being less than one hundred confined there, and these mostly sick and wounded rebels.

A large delegation of Quakers, who are holding a yearly meeting in Maryland near this city, come into town this morning and by means of special appointment previously made, obtained an interview with President Johnson, which an interview with President Johnson, which was merely of a social character. Brief remarks were informally exchanged on the occasion.

A delegation of Poles, from Berne, Switzerland, arrived to day, and will have an interview with the President to morrow, for the purpose of obtaining his view of the Polish emigration scheme to this country.

During the past few days quite a number of troops encamped near Washington have attempted to get home by taking French leave of absence.

To-day a squad of about twenty, all of whom were dressed in citizens' summer clothing, were marched through the city to camp under an escort of a detachment of cavalry, having been picked up in Maryland.

The reconstruction movement seems to be meeting with opposition among public men in the South who have been regarded as loyal.

Hon. J. Minor Botts, Alex. Reeves, and other distinguished Virginians arrived here to day to distinguished Virginians, arrived here to day to oppose Gov. Pierpont's administration of affairs in that State. They will have an interview with he President to morrow, but the policy of re onstruction is regarded as fully settled but to reclamation of to-day appointing Judg harkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi. sharkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi.
General Halleck has written an elaborate rely to General Sherman's official report, espeially that portion relating to him. In this docment General Halleck claims that all movements of our troops which he made in Virginia,
recainst any co-operation with Sherman is or against any co-operation with Sherman in North Carolina, were made and executed by the direct orders of General Grant, and that the latter even selected the troops which he directed

on Sherman's report but it has not reached the War Department.

Major-General Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher, is here, but he leaves in a day or so for Rich-mond, where he supercedes Gen. Halleck, who has been exiled to the Pacific coast. Still another delegation in the shape of the Mayor and a Committee of the Council of Savannah, Georgia arrived here to day. There are at least half a dozen delegations ahead of them, awaiting their turn to see the President. of Jonas Whitcome's Asthma Remedy. It has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent

New York, June 14.

The Herald's Charleston correspondent says:
Ex-Gov. Aiken arrived there on his return from
Washington on the 6th, and had an enthusiastie reception from the citizens on land and at
the wharf. He is on parole, with orders to report once a month to the commandant of the
nost.

The Governor was very favorably impre with President Johnson, and speaks in hig terms of him. The people are much engage in discussing who is to be their provisions Governor. Governor.

The business prospects of Charleston were improving. A number of the best and oldest South Carolinian planters, having taken the cath and being willing to make contracts for labor with their former slaves, had gone to Hilton Head to confer with General Gillmore and endeavor to recover their plantations.

The Times' Washington special says: Mons. Koronikogki, the agent of the expatriated rebels now temporarily sojourning in Switzerland, has arrived in this city and will wait upon the President tr-morraw to learn what, if any, concessions can be granted to these unfortunate people.

may 2 thurs & sun & w 6m

BLANDYS' PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS AND ENGINES — Messrs. H. & F. Blandy, of 'Zanesville, Newark, & c., Ohio, appear in our columns this day with a new advertisement, to which we refer our readers. Messrs. Blandy were the inventors of the first really successful portable steam engine in the world, and are now the largest manufacturers in the United States. The product of their joint establishmen's is from twelve to twenty engines weekly and one saw mill daily. They very deservedly stand at the head of manufacturers of their class in the United States, while their market is world wide. Europe, East Indies, Australia, South America, West Indies, and our own Pacific States are large purchasers of their machinery. don't envy the man or any one who

patronge of the United States.

The Tribune's Washington special says: M jor General Ord has been assigned to the military command of the State of Oregon, with heads at Portland. nev. the Maine bounty broker, has been

viz: To employ some of our numerous surplus

naval steamers as ocean mail packets and to commence work by establishing a line from New York to Galway. WASHINGTON, June 13.

WASHINGTON, June 13.
In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. F. Seward, Clarence T. Seward, of New York, has been appointed by the President Acting Assistant Secretary of State.
The prosecution in the conspiracy trial has

The procecution in the conspiracy trial has three or four more days to examine witnesses. The defence only await thereport of the Surgeon as to the condition of Payne.

Arnold's father was permitted an interview with his son to-day, the former freely shedding

ears.

The probability is that Dr. Gadloe will be

nted Marshal of the District of Colu

appointed Marsha of the District of Columbia in place of Lamon, resigned.

The Old Capitol Prison has been nearly cleared of prisoners, the number there being less than one hundred.

New York, June 13.

The bark Teresa, from Maracaibo, has arrived

The bark Teresa, from Maracaibo, has arrived here. She brings reports of a raid which took olace on the night of the 20th of May under beneral Pullger, with two hundred followers, he result of which was not ascertained, as ommunication between that place and the bar had been destroyed. No apprehension was felt, owever, as every preparation had been made or any emergency. The death of President incoln caused great grief. The flags were laced at half-mast and other demonstrations of

aced at half-mast and other demonstrati

errow exhibited.

sorrow exhibited.

New York, June 14.

The Times prints Meade's and Sheridan's reports. Sheridan says Wilson was sent to the rear for want of energy and tardiness in obeying orders.

ng orders.
It also appears that General Wright declined

so by General Grant.

Sheridan's report is exceedingly interesting, and the multiplicity of movements he details

very commencement of operations, and that was to break up piecemeal and capture Lee's army, and in this idea it is evident it was ad-vanced bp Grant himself.

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Another riot took place on Maryland avenue to-day between the troops of the 21st New York cavalry and a West Virginia brigade. It originated in a mutual accusation of cowardice. Some officers took part in the affair and the men used their revolvers freely, while those without arms had recourse to bricks and stones. There was a general stampede of all the citizens in the vicinity. Three of the Virginia cayalry and a citizen were severely wounded. A

alry and a citizen were severely wounded. A strong guard has been stationed in Maryland avenue to prevent the repetition of the disturb-

arce, Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, Gov. Lyon, of Idaho, Senator Williams, of Oregon, Representative Spalding, of Dilo, and other members of Congress, besides army and navy officers and citizens called on

the President to-day.

Official information was received to-day co

cerning the recent fires at Chatta cerning the recent fires at Chattanooga an Nashville. The loss at Chattanooga amounte to about \$200,000, that at Nashville nearl

Washington, June 14.

and the rapidity of execution are astonishin.
It appears that he had but one idea from

obey Sheridan's orders until dire

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, will address the people of the District of Kentucky, will address the people of the District at the following times and places, to wit:

Marrowbone, Cumberland county, Monday, July 3, Bunksville, Cumberland county, Tuesday, July 4, Albany, Clinton county, Wednesday, July 5, Delaney, the Maine bounty broker, has been unconditionally pardoned by the President. Capt. Fiske, of the Yellow Stone expedition, left for his Western tour this evening.

Gen. Sterman has submitted his report. He is particularly severe upon the conduct of Gen. Watren.

The Herald's Washington special has the following items: lowing items:
The Cabinet meeting to day was a long one.
It is understood that arrangements were agreed upon to remove the 25 per cent tax on cotton, and that other matters in connection with the full recumption of trade with the South were determined on.
The Mexican Minister here is confident that the French will be driven out of his country be.

Burkaville, Camberland connty, Tuesday, July 4, Albany, Cilinton county, Wednesday, July 5, Jamestown, Russell county, Friday, July 7, Crielsburg Russell county, Saturday, July 8, Robert Elliott's, Cumberland county, Monday, July 10, Centre Point, Morroe county, Tuesday, July 11, Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Wednesday, July 11, Tompkinsville, Monroe county, Wednesday, July 12, Jintown, Merroe county, Thursday, July 13, Scottville, Allen Springs, Allen county, Saturday, July 14, Allen Springs, Allen county, Saturday, July 15, Franklin, Slopson county, Monday, July 19, 1912 (Church, Saturday, July 20, Logan county, Thursday, July 20, Woodburn, Warren county, Friday, July 21, Bowling Green, Warren county, Striday, July 22, Bowling Green, Warren county, Striday, July 23, South's Grove, Warren county, Striday, July 26, Serich, Logan county, Friday, July 26, Serich, Logan county, Saturday, July 29, Speaking to commence at 1 o'dock P. M. The people the French will be driven out of his country before the close of the present year.

The heavy loss of Government property at Nashville is connected with a rumor that the disaster will wipe ont many doubtful office ac-counts which now of course never can be set-Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The peopler earnessly urged to turn out "en masse." My cometitor, the Hon. H. Grider, is respectfully invited to ttend.

GILLISS, HARNEY, & CO.'S GOLD TABLE, FOR MAY, 1865. [BEFORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE FOURNAL]

Date. | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing 145 141½ 141½ 142½ 143¼ 143¼ Sunday 143¼ 137½ 135½ 139½ 130½ 142½ 143½ 143½ 143¾ 183 ½ 135 ½ 135 ½ 132 ½ 133 ½ 138 ½ 137 1/4 135 1/8 128 1/8 128 1/8 130 1/4 129 1/8 131½ 131¾ 130¾ 131 131¾ 131½ 129 ½ 129 ½ 129 ½ 129 ½ 130 ¾ 130 ¼ Sunday 131 1313/4 133/4 133/4 136 136 136 1363/4 Sunday 1353/4 1383/4 1383/4 131½ 132½ 136 138½ 138¼ 137¾ 130% 131% 133% 136 185% 135% 138 135½ 138½ 136½ 138% 136%

THE PROPER TIME. There is nothing so necessary as to watch atitude, especially from spring to summer and from autumn to winter. We are now merging from the spring into summer, and every on should prepare the constitution for the change. First, the blood should be gradually prepared, so as to receive the first impressions of the heat. There are numerous compounds offered for this purpose to the public, but, as usual, it requires great discrimination to know what is really good and useful. One of our peculiar duties is to give our candid opinion on this very important subject so we recommend. ortant subject, so we recommend

HURLEY'S SARSAPARILLA As the sure, safe, and certain purifier of the blood, removing Costiveness, all Bone Diseases Debility. Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Dysepsie, Piles, Erysipelas, Pulmonary Diseases Female Irregularities, Scrofula, Fistula, Sybilisha Old Eyes Made New

WITHOUT SPECTACLES, DOCTOR, OR MEDICINE. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. Foote, M. D. No. 1130 Broadway, New York. j5 cowd4w&w4 " Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it. To make assurance doubly sure I'll take"—PLANTATION BITTLES.

They never fail,
This great Stomachic Healer, so long and favorable
mown to the American public, is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspessia, Heartburn, Headache, Dizziness. Ague, Liver Com-plaints, Pains in the Side and Back, &c., it has no equal. Not the least among its virtues is the extreme ple ness to the taste and immediate baneficial effect. Try it, ye dyspeptics, and be cured! jl5 eod3 kw1 it, ye dyspeptics, and be cured!

MARRIED, On the 8th inst. at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio, by the Rev. Dr. Weakley, WILLIS D. MULLEN to Miss And SHALLCROSS, daughter of Captain Shallcross, of Louisville Ky.

At Coventry Pisce, near Natchez. Miss., on June 1st, by the Rev. Wm. K. Douglas, President of the Jefferson Collece, Miss., WILMER SHIELDS, Esq., and Miss JULIA DEVERAUX ASHTON, all of Mississtepi. Kentucky.
At the Walnut-street Methodist Church, Tue
he 13th inst., by Rev. G. W. Brush. Mr. WILLL
FREDERICK to Miss LOURANA E. MORTINGER, 8 onisyille.

In New Orleans, May 11th, by the Rev. Hen leinhagen, Mr. Robt. M. Ostranden to Miss Salt. Lampton, both of Louisville, Ky.

to about \$200,000, that at Nashville nearly three millions, which amount may possibly be reduced one-half from the iron chains and machinery, and which may be saved. About the same time a fire occurred in Gallatin, the loss by which is not reported. There was also one near the Chattanooga depot at Nashville, which was soon suppressed.

It is the opinion in the Quartermaster's Department that the fires was the work of rebels. But for the fire-wall built by General Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster at-Nashville, Taylor's department, the plage of the fire in that portion of the building where the commissary stores age, Eva, eldest Teacher's Card.
WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY'
thoroughly as well as English, a situation in a fe n a seminary. For particulars address jl4 de&wl MRS. ESTHER SHAW, Mobile, Ala.

were deposited, worth five millions of dollars

ould have been destroyed.

The following information has been received.

venty-five cents a head was commenced a antes, in France, for a gold medal for Mrs

cription: "Liberty, equality, fraternity scoln, twice elected President of the Un

Lincoln, twice elected President of the United States, from the grateful democracy of France; Lincoln, the honest, abolished slavery, re-established the Union, and saved the republic without veiling the statue of liberty; he was assassinated on the 15th of April, 1865. "About the 30th of April, when the amount of subscriptions had reached eleven thousand sous, they were seized by the police, who stated that the scheme was to be stepped everywhere in France.

ALTOONA, PA., June 14. General Grant met with a fitting receptio

General Grant met with a fitting reception here this morning as he passed on his way eastward. The Grand Commander of the Kvights Templars, now in session here, formed them in line previous to the arrival of the train. They were dressed in full regalia and accompanied by a splendid band. They arranged themselves in double column at the depot, in front of the Logan House. The line extended from the track to the door by which the General was to enter the hotel. The train stopped a short distance above the depot to take on some appointed to inform the General of the arrangements made for him. The crowd of people, which numbered thousands, occupied every available place. It was with difficulty that they could be kept in line when the train halted. The appearance of General Grant upon the platform was the signal for deafening cheers, while the band struck up "Hail to the Chief." He was received at the head of the column by Sir Knights Strickland, Turner, and Robinson, after which he passed between the lines, hat in hand, while the crowd sent up other after cheer. The ladies waved their hand-keichiefs and showered bouquets in his path. The column remained till the General had breakfasted, when he passed out between them as he entered.

BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

there are few so favorably received as the anating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett

THE TOILET .- Among the best compounds

ow offered to the ladies for toilet purposes,

& Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all

essary et cœteras of every lady's toilet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco

AINE for the HAIR, KALLISTON for the SKIN. the

frice: FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfumes in the country; and COLOGNE WATER, preferred

many to the imported article.

the best in the world."

and others.

popularity.—Chicago Tribune.

RIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant denti-

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take

exceptional rank as the best made in Ameri-

ca. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue

Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as

All these preparations merit a high degree of

Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufacturers

en bave attested to its virtues; among them

EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, WASHING-

TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,

"Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies'

Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of he language of flowers, and many poetical gems,

which, together with a descriptive list of the

choice preparations of this house, render it a aluable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table.

Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all re-

pectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

may 2 thurs & sun & w6m

Louisville Journal.

the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are nec

as he entered.

LANDYS' DORTABLE STEAM ENGINES DESAW MILLS

BLANDYS' PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, From 4 to 50 Horse Power. Strictly portable. Each engine is one piece. No brick or masonry in setting. Adapted for all purposes. The very best for Roring and Working Oil Wells. BLANDYS'

Portable Steam Saw-Mills! Also strictly portable—no brick or masonry in setting Warranted to cut from 6 to 10,000 feet lumber per day Circulars sent to any address. For prices, descrions, &c., address the manufacturers. H & F. BLANDY. Blandys' Steam Engine Works, Zanesville, O.
Blandys' Newark Machine Works, Newark, O.

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